The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,524.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Tw

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52
——— including postage	„ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28
——— including postage	„ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Birth.

MEADE—[illegible] on [illegible] Circular Road, the wife of J. J. Meade, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriage.

VANQUELIN—SMART—January 2nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. Hamilton Blythe, M. A., Edwin Vanquelin, of Seebsaugor, Upper Assam, to Ellen Isabel, second daughter of the late James Smart.

Death.

FIELD—January 2nd, at Kidderpore House, Aletta, only daughter of the late Captain G. B. Plantagenet Field, H. E. I. C. S., aged 18 years.

MADRAS.

Birth.

MIDDLECOAT—January 2nd, at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant F. Middlecoat, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Linga	13th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	[illegible]	13th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on the 17th January.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamers to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on........... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Coffin, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ [illegible]		30	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Distances from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun	Oolwa	Karunja	Mandwa	Dhurumtur
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 6	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 1st November run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 9 A. M. and the Oolwa Ferry at 10 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 2 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 12th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "OTTAWA," (1,274 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain Eastley, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY the 19th January at 1 P. M. carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day Thursday the 17th instant. Through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 5th January 1867.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BEHAR," (1,603 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain [illegible], will be despatched for the above Ports on [illegible] the 15th January at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Friday, 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any class of Goods for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 11th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1867.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "DELHI," (1,878 Tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain Methven, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY the 14th January, at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, THURSDAY, the 10th January, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th January 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 3 P. M. on the 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday the 12th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 6 A. M. precisely on Monday morning.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. Broughton Pryce, Commander, loading under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 15th January. Three Cabins are still disengaged. For particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Pryce.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..................£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Sampson, will be despatched on the 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class..........£ 54 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th August 1866.

TO LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government to sail about 15th inst.)

THE frigate-built ship "COSPATRICK," 1,240 tons register, James Aberdour Elmslie, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship Cospatrick.

Bombay, 8th January 1867.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND BANGKOK.

(Calling at intermediate ports if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE fast sailing Clipper Schooner "WATER LILY," of about 100 tons burthen. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, or to MR. JAMES ATHEY broker.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively about 20th instant.

THE fine A 1 ship "ETHEL," Captain CAMERON, will be despatched as above. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship Ethel.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EDWIN FOX," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Consignees are requested to note that, owing to the stranding of this Vessel on a reef off the Maldive Islands, and consequent sacrifice of property in rescuing the Ship, there will be a General Average Claim on the Cargo, the amount of which cannot, at present, be ascertained.

It will, therefore, be necessary for Consignees to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective Goods as well as a deposit towards General Average equivalent to 5 per cent on the declared value.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship Edwin Fox.

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "CHARMIN," from Hongkong, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for any damage to Cargo after it has left the Ship's deck.

W. G. SAUNDERS, Commander, at Cursetjee Muncherjee Dubash, Apollo Street, No. 16.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "COWASJEE JEHANGEER," Knight, Master, from Liverpool via Cork, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th December 1866.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

Ice.
200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, }

For Sale by C. W. SMITH, Agent for the Tudor Company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUZARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THURSDAY, 10th,
LA TRAVIATA.
CONCLUDING WITH
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.

FRIDAY, 11th,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
IL BARBIERE DE SIVIGLIA,
CONCLUDING WITH
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.

SATURDAY, 12th,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
CONCLUDING WITH
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
SIGNOR PIZZIOLI.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The Management of the Royal Italian Opera have decided upon reducing the PRICES for ADMISSION, from this time until the end of the Season. For the future, on Opera Nights the Prices will be for Stalls Rs. 5 and Upper Circle Rs. 2 and for Dress Circle (except Subscription and Benefit Nights) Double Tickets will be issued at Rs. 15. On full Ballet nights the Prices will be Rs. 5, 3, and 2.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for payment of SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 per Share, due 24th September last, has been extended to 22nd instant. All Shares on which said Call shall not have been paid on that date will become liable to forfeiture, and legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of unpaid Calls with Interest added.

As formerly notified Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from 24th September 1866 till date of payment.

Calls payable at the Offices of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 8th January 1867. Secretaries & Treasurers.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SUNDRIES LATELY RECEIVED.

THEODOLITES, by *Elliott and Adie*, 5 inch and 6 inch Transit, with Spring Tangent Screws, and all latest improvements.
DUMPY LEVELS, by *Elliott*, 10 and 14 inch—*warranted Instruments*.
LAND SURVEYING CHAINS, 100 feet, steel or iron.
CHESTERMAN'S TAPES, 50, 66 and 100 feet.
TRAVELLER'S CORK MATTRESSES and Government Regulation Beds.
TRAVELLER'S CANTEENS, for one or more persons.
TUCKER'S Punkah Reading Lamps.
TUCKER'S Tent Lamps.
TUCKER'S Hand Lanterns.
Extra Dishes, Shades and Chimneys.
PRESENTATION ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTING BOOKS in Fancy Wood or in Morocco.
BOXES OF FRENCH COLOURS of sizes.
BOXES of FRENCH CRAYONS.
BOXES of CROQUET, full size, Rs. 25.
The COMPENDIUM of GAMES, a convenient sized box, containing Chess, Backgammon, Cribbage, The Race Game, Cards and Counters, Rs. 55.
Numerous other Games available. Selections of Official and Private Stationery; Drawing Materials; Carte de Visite and other Albums, &c. &c.

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Now Ready.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A safe Investment.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Poor Old Joint Stock.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Neptune's Museum: a Submarine Extravaganza.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A Christmas Carol. By our Scapegrace Contributor.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—The Appeal of Henriette.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—"Our own Charade."

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Something more from our erratic Correspondent.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Ye Legende of Ye Knight of Orisse.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Sandy's Khanna, &c. &c. &c. &c.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained
In Calcutta—At Messrs. GEO. WYMAN & Co.
In Bombay—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICE.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Public are respectfully informed that TELEGRAPH OFFICES have been ESTABLISHED at BEEREE, HURDA and SEWNEE on the Jubbulpoor Extension, in connection with this Company's Telegraphic System for the receipt and transmission of Messages.

JOHN BLACKWELL,

Byculla, 4th January 1867. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JACQUES SIEGFRIED in our Firm has CEASED from THIS DAY.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I............ „ 10 do.
Do. No. II............ „ 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The LIQUIDATORS hereby give NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS in the abovenamed Company that in terms of a Resolution passed on 1st December instant a CALL of RUPEES (200) TWO HUNDRED per SHARE is PAYABLE in this Office on or before the 31st day of December 1866, after which date Interest will be charged at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th December 1866.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street.

"GRIMWADE'S PATENT DESSICATED MILK,"—far superior to any Preserved Milk previously made, and invaluable for Ladies and Children proceeding on a Sea Voyage.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, has removed his Offices to No. 17 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

29th Dec. 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on FRIDAY the 11th instant, for the conveyance of Troops to England, who will embark at Bombay and Cannanore and sail to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

162 Invalids.
2 Insanes.
20 Women.
6 Children over 10 years.
24 Do. under 10 years.

2nd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised articles of agreement (copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports) and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for 20 per cent more or less of the Invalids, according to the decision of the senior Medical Officer.

3rd. The Vessels tendered to be ready for final survey on the 25th instant, proceeding the following day.

4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th January 1867.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,

52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S., Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French	Mons H. Dupont, P. A. Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
German	Dr. Hermann. Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing	Mr. H. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Behrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, Meadow Street

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms:—
For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, the Minutes of the Meeting of the 17th October were read and confirmed.

JAS. SIGG.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to

FLETCHER and MITCHELL,

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

THE GREAT WORLD CIRCUS

HAS ARRIVED,
and will shortly give their
FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.

THIS great combination is composed of the elite of the Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Profession.

Having made the tour of the principal Cities on the Continent of Europe, Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, the West India Island, Cuba, Brazils, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, New Granada, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, California, Vancouver Island, Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, and Ceylon, exhibiting everywhere with immense success, before crowded and fashionable audiences.

The Press and Public have proclaimed, and even the Profession have admitted, that the Artists attached to this Establishment are the

NE PLUS ULTRA.

Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 21.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c, Rs 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passmenterie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c, Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that the undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths for the following Districts:—

Police Divisions.	Districts.	Names of Registrars.	Residence.
A.	Colaba	Dr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadershaw.	Parsee Sanitarium Middle Colaba.
	Fort Esplanade	Dr. Byramjee Naorojee.	6, Rugonath Dadajee Street, Fort.
B.	Market	Dr. Rustomjee Merwanjee.	49, Donjee Doongri Street.
	Mandavee	Dr. Burjorjee Framjee.	53, Syud Abdool Rahimen Street.
	Oomburkharee	Dr. Bhicajee Amroot	9, Oomburkharee Road.
C.	Dhobie Talao	Dr. Kaikusro R. Vicajee.	12, New Line Street.
	Bhooleshwur	Dr. Shamrao Narayen.	28, Dady Setts Agiary Lane.
	Khara Talao	Dr. Gopal Shewram	129, Duncan Road Cross Street
	Girgaum	Dr. Amidass Manjee	100, Girgaum Back Road.
D.	Chowpattee Walkeshwur Mahaluxmee	Dr. Succaram Arjoon	171, Breach Candy Road.
E.	Mazagon Tarwaree	Dr. Anderson	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.
	Kamateepoora	Dr. Howell	7, Foras Road.
	Parell Seoree	Dr. Rustomjee Nesserwanjee	Limjee Wadia's Dispensary, Parell.
F.	Sion Mahim Worlee	Dr. Nusserwanjee Jehangeer	71 E Custom House Road, Mahim.

All persons residing in the above Districts are hereby informed, that all Deaths and Births occurring in their families must be reported immediately to the Registrar of the District in which they reside.

Every person whose duty it is to report such Birth or Death neglecting to do so renders himself liable to a penalty of One Hundred Rupees for each offence under Sections CCXIV. and CCXV. of Act II. of 1865.

By order,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Dept., Dhobie Talao, January 4th 1867.

MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS—NOTICE is hereby given that the Licenses granted during the current year expire on the 31st instant, and that all persons desirous of continuing to exercise their Profession, Trades, or Calling must take out a new License for the year 1867.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

The Honorable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD has appointed WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January 1867, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, at the Court House, Bombay, to settle the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company, which list has been made out and left at the Chambers of the said Judge by the Official Liquidators of the said Company. All persons whose names are included in such list will be held to be Contributories unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid.—Dated this 7th day of January 1867.

H. L. MACCULLOCH,
ROWLAND [illegible],
N. A. WADIA,
Official Liquidators.

CRAWFORD and HURRELL, Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED) and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the Sixteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his Office at Bombay Green, and if so required by notice in writing form the said Official Liquidator by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notices, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. SATURDAY the Second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the High Court at Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1866.

G. R. WILSON, Official Liquidator.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The Committee appointed by Government for receiving Contributions towards alleviating the distress which prevails in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies request intending Subscribers to send in their names to JAMES TAYLOR, Esquire, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and to pay their Subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay for account of the above Fund.

Bombay, 22nd August 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 13th December 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

Office No. 7, Apollo Street.

1st January 1866.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

J. H. GRANT, Hon. Secretary.

Byculla Club, 31st December 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper up to Noon, January 10th, 1867, for the supply of STORES required by the Marine Department for the year ending 31st March 1868. For Terms of Tender and full particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 19th Dec. 1866.

Note—Parties may tender for any one or more Classes of Stores, but not for a portion only, of any class.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce to Amateur and Professional Photographers, that they keep an extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other Article required in the Art of PHOTOGRAPHY, including Cameras of every description, and of the best construction.

Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, and others.
Glass Baths, mounted and unmounted.
Glass Dishes, Porcelain Baths and Dishes.
Glass and Porcelain Dippers, Ebonite Baths and Dishes.
Camera Stands, Printing Frames, Scales and Weights.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Graduated Glass Measures, Argentometers.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels, Pestles and Mortars.
Patent Plate Glasses, Plate Boxes, and Plate Holders.
Vignette Glasses, Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Developing Glasses, Levelling Stands.
Head Rests, Rolling Presses.
Card Mounts, Albums, Stereoscopes.
Stills in Tin and Copper.
Collodions by Thomas, Mawson, Ponting and Blanchard.
Albumenized Paper by the best Makers.
Works on Photography, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios at Home, and will be found a most valuable aid to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent,—one of the lightest and most complete hitherto introduced.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESS-MAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.

THOMAS WILSON,
J. H. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to Mr. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators, Bombay, Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of Mr. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

. Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1857, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. C. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Limited.
Established in Bombay 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of about two hundred and fifty tons of Europe TILE COPPER.

The Tenders should show the price per cwt.

J. C. HARRISON, Assistant to the Mint Master.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGAR, of Bombay, a trader, whose Estate had been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Pursuant to an Order made THIS DAY by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, and in reference to previous Advertisement for Claims, the CREDITORS upon this ESTATE are required to send to Mr. G. R. WILSON, at his Office, 6 Elphinstone Circle, particulars of their Claims on or before the 18th day of January next, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution that may be made after said date.—Dated this 17th day of December 1866.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & LANGDALE, Solicitors for the Trustees.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement a DIVIDEND of about FOUR & A HALF PER CENT. will be paid to CREDITORS on and after the 25th day of January next.

G. R. WILSON.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING AND SON Machinists, and Gun, and Pistol Makers, from Edinburgh, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla. The Works are in a line with the left hand wall of the Livery Stable Company's compound. The following Work will be carried on with the aid of a Steam Engine and First Class Machinery.

GENERAL MECHANICAL BRANCH.—Every sort of Machinery repaired. Jobs in Turning in Iron, Brass, or Wood, Copper, or Tinplate, Work made or repaired, and various Machines made to order. A. L. and SON has for sale Steam Engines, Fixed and Portable, Turning Lathes, Shaping Machines, Drilling Machines, Flour Mills, &c. &c. Has also for sale Indian Rubber Sheet, Patent Packing for Steam Engines, Patent Belts or Bands, for Machine driving, and many other articles in the Machine line.

GUN MAKING DEPARTMENT.—Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns and Pistols, and Air Guns, and makes up any sort of Impliment, or Apparatus for Sportsmen. A. L. and SON has for sale some Whitworth Long Range Rifles, with swords. Also some splendid Large Bored, double Rifles by A. Thomson and Son, Edinburgh, and expects shortly a large consignment of Guns and Pistols from the same Maker.

A. L. and SON is confident that any party that work his Works will at once be satisfied of having their visits executed to their entire satisfaction.

TERMS—CASH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 544 of 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST .... *Plaintiffs*

vs.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED .... *Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 10th day of December inst. in the above suit), will be put up for sale by Public Auction in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed defendants:—

Two houses assessed under Nos. 10 and 13 and a piece of open ground situate at Chinchpoogly, and two houses assessed under Nos. 41 and 42 situate at Goorupdavy, respectively without the Fort, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 509,369-13-9 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees 437-2 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rupees 509,806-15-9, and further interest at 6 per cent. upon the last mentioned sum until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

VENAYEKRAO WASSOODEWJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st December 1866.

NOW READY

THE ABRIDGED EDITI[illegible]
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR [illegible]
DIRECTORY FOR 1867

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, [illegible] at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, [illegible] Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, [illegible]
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do do. arranged according to dates
THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of [illegible] and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for [illegible] Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, [illegible] saries, &c.
THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, [illegible] homedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

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Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins
Equivalent values of 4, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 [illegible] per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 [illegible] per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
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TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
„ „ Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from 1793 1867
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GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867

THE POST OFFICE.

Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
„ „ „ „ delivery
Despatch of Sea Mails
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Indian Inland Letter Post
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„ „ Soldiers' Letters
„ „ Letters
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„ „ „ to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark
Sheriffs of Bombay from 1809 to 1866
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
„ Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the [illegible] Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent [illegible] the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November the number was 57,056.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press*.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press*.

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

TO BE PUBLISHED
ON 1st FEBRUARY NEXT, AND MONTHLY AFTERWARDS,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE,
being an enlargement of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

The object of this enlargement is, for the first time on this side of India, to place within reach of the public, information regarding the running of the trains of the whole Indian Railways, the sailing arrangements of the various Steam and Shipping Companies, information as to Dawk Routes, Carrying Companies, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

The rapid extension of the Railway system of India, the establishment of a weekly mail, the Government sanction of a monthly transport service, and the increased number of passengers who will in consequence pass through Bombay for Stations in the interior of India, render a Guide to the various means of locomotion throughout the country a paramount necessity.

To make such a publication a complete "Guide" for Indian travellers is a work that can only be accomplished gradually and with the co-operation of those Companies and Officials who have opened up, or have charge of, the various lines of communication throughout or in connection with, India. The Publisher will, therefore, feel obliged to the Manager of any Railway, Shipping, or Dawk Company who will furnish him with such information regarding his Company or district as may be useful to travellers and he will also be thankful to any traveller who will do him the favour to point out any inaccuracies or to supply omissions in the work.

The Guide will be accompanied with a map of India showing the lines of Railway now open, those in progress or projected, &c. &c.

An Indian Railway Guide is particularly suited for announcements relating to Shipping, Dawk, and Carrying Companies, Hotels, Travellers' Bungalows, Army and General Agencies, and for business Cards generally.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

which will be well displayed, may be arranged [illegible] otherwise, [illegible] [illegible] rates, by the page, the half page [illegible] suit the wishes of Advertisers.

[illegible] desirous of advertising [illegible] Indian Railway Guide will obtain information [illegible] rates [illegible] insertion either by letter, or by personal [illegible] cation, to The Manager, *Bombay Gazette Press*.

Price of single copy of the Indian Railway Guide—8 annas.

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

[illegible] advanced from 710 to 770; Frere [illegible] 150 to 165 per share; Back Bays close [illegible]; Elphinstons 630; United customs as [illegible]; Bank of Bombay shares 37 discount; [illegible] Bank 120; old Financials 51 per [illegible] firm.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Nominal value of share	Paid up	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	nil	Asiatic Bank Corpn	4 per share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	....	Asiatic new Issue ..	nil.
[illegible]	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	3,800 per share.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	36½ to 37 dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Pres. Bank	51 per s.
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	8 p ct.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	70 per share.
[illegible]	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	37 per share.
[illegible]	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	18 per share.
[illegible]	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
[illegible]	200	12	.....	China Bank ...	1 per share.
[illegible]	250	250	13½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	30 p ct. pm.
[illegible]	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
[illegible]	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
[illegible]	200	200	[illegible]	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	34 p share.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank...	80 p ct. pm.
[illegible]	250	125	5 p ct	National Bank of India ...	120 per sh
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct pm. ex-di
[illegible]	250	250	[illegible]	Royal Bank of India	64 to 65 per share
[illegible]	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	65 to 70 per share [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

[illegible]	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	32 to 35 per share.
[illegible]	500	100	Ret pr	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	84 p share.
[illegible]	460	13	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	50 to 51 per share.

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	2,900 p. s.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co. ..	634 p. share.
[illegible]	1,000	400		New do.	175 to 180 p. s.
[illegible]	10,000	4,000		Frere Land Co. ..	165 p share.
[illegible]	5,000	900		House and Land Investment Co. ..	45 per share
[illegible]	5,000	4,000		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. ..	70 p. sh.
[illegible]	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning.. ..	230 per share.
[illegible]	10,000	6,200		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,210 p share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co..	1,400
260,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotation.
50,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	850 to 9.0
[illegible]	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Slip Co.	
60,000	500	500		Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..
£20	£10	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares
£20	£1	5 p ct	Do.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ..

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits... ...	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11 15/16d
Do. Documents...	6 Do. do.	1s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	101.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	90¼.
Madras	60 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand	224 nominal.
China Home Bill ...	60 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities .. .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. .. Rs. 88¾
" Sicca " Loan 1832-33 94
" Co.'s " 1835-36 .. .. }
" " 1842-43 .. .. } .. 99½
" " 1854-55 .. .. }
" " 1856-57 .. .. .. 104¼
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 101
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. .. 110½ to 110⅝
Five and a half per cent. .. .. ..

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]	...Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	226
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	243
Bar Silver	10-4
Gold Leaf	15-1

PRICE CURRENT, 9th January 1867.

COTTON at Colaba	Rs. Per candy.
Dhollera	270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa	275 to 280
Surat and Broach...	260 to 265
Porebunder	236 to 240
Veeraval...	235 to 240
Khandeish (New)...	280 to 285
Dharwar	320 to 328
Hinghunghaut (New)	320 to 325
Oomrawattee Akote (New) ..	305 to 310

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Deverell, Ensign W. T., 45th Foot, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Mathew, Captain W. H., 45th Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Keays, Lieutenant W., Staff Corps, on duty, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 9.

Partridge, Surgeon W. P., Medical Establishment, on duty, to Broach.
Cody, Assistant Surgeon T., Medical Staff, on duty, to Benda Chowka.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Wednesday, 9th January.

COURT MARTIAL.

The European Garrison Court Martial of which Major Little 25th Regiment N. L. I., is President will reassemble on Friday next the 11th instant, at the Mess-room at 11 A. M., 1/4 King's Own Royal Regiment for the trial of Private John Whitehead of that Corps, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 8th January.

EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned officer will appear before the General Examination Committee to be assembled at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Thursday next the 10th instant, for examination in the Native language as follows:—

Persian

Captain O. D. Henderson, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.

Captain T. P. Walsh, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty Bombay Garrison for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

Major W. Creagh, 19th Regiment N. I., acted as Staff Officer Bhooj from the 30th November to the 23rd December.

PROMOTION.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 24th December.—By Lieutenant Colonel Green appointing Lieutenant Wandby, Adjutant 19th Regiment N. I., to be Staff Officer at Bhooj.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JAN.
8 Teuce ....Chambers ...:Greenock, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.
9 Martaban ....Fife ....Rangoon.
Marine Minister ....Flier ....Moulmein.
Cameo ....Buford ....Akyab.
Naval Brigade ....Gaswell ....

The British ship *Fatel Currim*, Nacoda, bound to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Hellen Scott*, for Liverpool.
Ship *John Elliott*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Mary Eley*, for Colombo.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Euphrate*, for Malabar Coast & Calcutta.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition.. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.............................Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

NOTICE.

The undersigned having returned to Bombay, and resumed the Proprietorship and Editorship of the "Bombay Gazette," the Power of Attorney granted to him to MR. JAMES GEDDES *during his absence in England expires from this date.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

MR. JAMES GEDDES is appointed MANAGER *of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, with power to receive money and sign bills and cheques on my account.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I WILL not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife, EMILIA RADAM.
Bombay, 7th January 1867. H. RADAM.

WANTED, TWO or MORE STONE BREAKING MACHINES for Road Metal. Any one having them to dispose of to communicate, stating price, description, and where to be seen, with "W. & G.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
8th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The MASONIC BALL, advertized to take place on the 18th instant, is hereby postponed *sine die* pending further arrangements.
G. L. F. CONNELL,
Honorary Secretary aad Treasurer, M. B. Committee.
9th January 1867.

OPERA GLASSES.—THORNHILL & Co. have just received a SELECT ASSORTMENT of Superior OPERA GLASSES, mounted in Leather, Tortoiseshell, Pearl, Ivory, Enamel, &c. &c., an inspection of which is invited. Prices range from Rs. 12 to 75.

TOD HEATLY & Co.'s SPARKLING HOCK, 1st QUALITY.—A few dozen on Sale at Rs. 30 per dozen, Cash, (instead of Rs. 36), to close a shipment. Quality guaranteed. Apply to the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)
Bombay, 8th January 1867.

I HAVE THIS DAY authorized MR. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON, MR. SOLOMON EZEKIEL, and MR. ABRAHAM DAVID EZEKIEL to open BRANCH FIRMS for me in Hongkong and Shanghae, under the Name and Style of E. D. SASSOON & Co., in which Firm they are all admitted Partners.
E. D. SASSOON.
Bombay, 10th January 1867.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.—It is proposed that the present and former Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall dine together in Bombay about the middle of February next. Gentlemen in the Mofussil or in Bombay wishing to be present are requested to send in their Names and Colleges to the undersigned, Hon. Secretaries.
T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Malabar Hill.
C. WATTS RUSSELL, Esq., 3 Church Lane, Fort.
9th January 1867.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1 Bruce Lane, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To receive the Report of the Committee of Inspection.
2nd. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Maccullock, John & Co., resigned.
3rd. To elect two Directors to fill vacancies.
FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th January 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

STUDENT'S HUME. A HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Earliest Times to the Revolution of 1688, based upon the history of David Hume, and continued to 1858, with *woodcuts* .... Rs. 4 12
STUDENT'S HISTORY OF GREECE, from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, by Dr. Wm. Smith. *Woodcuts* 4 12
STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ROME, from the Earliest Times to the establishment of the Empire, by Dean Liddell. *Woodcuts* 4 12
STUDENT'S GIBBON, an Epitome of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbon, incorporating the researches of recent writers. By Dr. Wm. Smith. *Woodcuts*...... 4 12
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary Bombay Education Society, Byculla, for the supply by Contract of Articles of Provisions, &c., on or before SATURDAY the 19th January 1867, and will be OPENED in the presence of the parties attending on the day following:—
1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Provisions &c.," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (25) Twenty-five each.
2. The successful Tenderer will be required to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent., as Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
3. Particulars of Articles of Provisions will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
4. No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.
JOHN CAMERON,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Education Society.
Byculla, 9th January 1867.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, adjudged Insolvent.
Whereas a Petition for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by affidavit of RUSTOMJEE PALONJEE, one of the surviving Partners of the Firm of Palonjee Hormasjee Sons and Company, was filed in this Honorable Court on the Eighth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and the said PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF having been duly adjudged Insolvent, under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, is hereby directed and required under Section Twelve of the said Act to file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, within thirty days from the date hereof.—Dated this Seventh day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven.
T. B. FERGUSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of January 1867.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY, adjudged Insolvent
Whereas a Petition for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by affidavit of WILLIAM HALL PEILE, the Manager of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), was filed in this Honorable Court on the Seventeenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and the said ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY having been duly adjudged Insolvent, under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, is hereby directed and required under Section Twelve of the said Act to file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, within thirty days from the date hereof.—Dated this Seventh day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven.
T. B. FERGUSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of January 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. CHARLES DRURY, of Bombay, European, one of the Executors of the last Will of John Whittaker, late of Bombay, European, deceased, has contracted to sell to Mr. James Edge, of Bombay, Indo-Briton, the undermentioned property, free from incumbrances. Any person having any Claim whatever on the said Property is requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, No. 28 Meadow Street, in the City of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise such Claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 8th day of January 1867.
PESTONJEE DINSHAW,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

All that piece or parcel of SALT BATTY GROUND, called Doongar, situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 701, and containing by admeasurement 698 square yards, together, with the Messuage or Building thereon now in the course of completion, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the East by the ground of Dr. Joseph Anderson, on the West by a public road, on the North by a drain of water, and on the South by a public Road.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
NOW READY.
No. III, VOL. II.
JANUARY 1867.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—The great Tragedy of Punch and Judy.
As performed at the B.....G......Office.
1st HALF SHEET—Croquet again.
2ND HALF SHEET—Out of Place—very!
1st QUARTER SHEET—The Clergymen and the Loafer.
2ND QUARTER SHEET—A heavy Swell upon the Indian Ocean.
Dedicated to the Officers and Passengers of the P. & O.
Mr. Crawford's New Lights.
The Cowpaté Maker.
The Baglee Beesty.
Our Scapegrace Contributor on Xmas Day.

Agents for Bombay.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co., Rampart Row.
Agents for Poona.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the number of *Punch in India*, which has made its appearance with very creditable punctuality. The number is altogether a superior one, whether looked at from an artistic or a literary point of view, and as things go, is decidedly cheap even at two rupees.—*Times of India.*

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of *Punch in India*, which is, if anything, an advance on preceding numbers. The illustrations are excellent and month by month become more worthy of the able and witty letter-press which fills this capital periodical. Its proprietors have found it necessary to increase its price from one to two rupees; a necessity which need surprise no one in a position to judge of the expense and difficulty of getting out such a publication in India, especially where the facilities for the special work it needs are so few and costly. We are sure, however, that society in Bombay, and in the outstations of this Presidency, will not willingly let so meritorious an effort, to amuse and serve the public, fall through, for want of a little timely aid and encouragement.—*Poona Observer.*

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .. ..13th [illegible] 25m. P.M.
Full Moon .. ..20th 0h. 27m. P.M.
Last Quarter .. ..27th 7h. 38m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	10	Mars rises at 5-22 P.M.	6 37	5 38	1 18	1 38	8th January 1867. Time 6h. 24m. 7s. 5
Fri.	11	Mars in opposition with the sun a 3-8 A.M.	6 37	5 39	1 54	2 13	
Sat.	12	Venus in Perihelion at 6-51 P.M.	6 37	5 40	2 31	2 50	
Sun.	13	1st Sunday after EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 40	3 10	3 30	
Mon.	14	Saturn rises at 1-57 A.M.	6 38	5 41	4 16	4 51	
Tues.	15	Venus rises at 3-18 A.M.	6 38	5 42	5 30	6 13	
Wed.	16	Day dawns at 5-59 A.M.	6 38	5 42	6 55	7 37	

ADVERTISING
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Parties desirous of posting Placards &c.
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The Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, will be informed of the charges for advertising at any or all of the Stations,
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Terms low to induce advertising.
Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Dec. 27	KURRACHEE	Jan. 4
AGRA	Jan. 5	LAHORE	Jan. 2
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 4	LONDON	Dec. 19
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 28	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 11	MADRAS	Jan. 4
BANGALORE	Jan. 5	MALTA	Dec. 6
CALCUTTA	Jan. 3	MEERUT	Jan. 4
CAPE	Oct. 16	OOTACAMUND	Dec. 28
CEYLON	Dec. 17	OUDH	Jan. 1
COCHIN	Aug. 1	PENANG	Dec. 10
DELHI	Jan. 3	PUNJAUB	Jan. 2
FRANCE	Dec. 4	SUEZ	Dec. 11
HONG KONG	Dec. 5	SINGAPORE	Dec. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867.

OUR weekly contemporary, in an article on "The Failure of Anglican Missions in India," comments upon the meagre endeavours of the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to obtain converts in that vast field of India, and upon the yet more meagre results of these endeavours. "What," asks the *Reviewer*, "what are the prominent hindrances to success, when we come "practically, and with any pretence of system, to "consider how best to evangelize a people of "most subtle intellect and most active imagination, and most tenacious of custom and tradi"tion?" It is true that the querist promises us an answer to this important question next Saturday; but as we are sure from the general tenor of the article we are referring to, that his explanation will be of a different nature from ours, we trust he will pardon us for invading his province, and tormenting him before his time. Let us consider for a moment what it is that Missionaries are trying to do. They are attempting in the first place to overthrow a religion which has lasted longer than history can tell us, which is so thoroughly imbedded in the habits and customs of the people that it forms really part of their lives, which has acquired its strength and influence by being thoroughly adapted to the country which gave it birth, and to the moral and social condition of its votaries: a religion of the tropics, in short, full of superstition and marvels, and eminently practical in its daily observances. Having eradicated all belief in this vast theological system, the Missionaries then have to inculcate a worship full of high abstractions, and refinements of thought, a cult whose whole principle, as developed in modern times, is opposed to that of Hindooism. Christianity preaches "Mercy, and not sacrifice." Hindooism reverses the precept. Christianity yearns over a broken and a contrite heart, Hindooism inculcates long prayers at the ghauts, and the giving of alms to the priests. But the entire antagonism of the spirits of the two religions will come home to our readers, without our entering further upon this part of the subject. The *Reviewer* promises further to suggest to us certain "strange affinities which our own creed pre"sents to much that is held most devoutly by the "Hindoo and the Buddhist." Now we do not know exactly to what affinities this sentence refers, but they are, we may feel assured, affinities rather of the letter than of the spirit. Of course there are many resemblances which run through all systems of religion; the supernatural is largely drawn upon, things unknown are minutely described, and the prophetic element is introduced; but these similarities, so far from rendering conversion from Hindooism to Christianity easier, form some of the chief stumbling-blocks in the way of the Missionary, as we shall presently endeavour to show. The labour of destroying belief in the ancient creed of the land is not so arduous as might be supposed at the outset. The Missionaries early perceived that education, and a smattering of natural philosophy, would do more towards this end than all their Bible teaching and expositions of the Christian faith. As long as they simply tried to make converts by exhibiting the beauty and goodness of the new doctrine they were utterly unsuccessful, for these qualities did not appeal to the native understanding, and the listeners were quite satisfied with the belief which had grown up with them. They were the exact opposites of the Athenians, and cared neither "to tell nor to hear some new thing." Those few who may have felt sufficiently interested in the novelty thus forced upon their notice to think at all on the subject, were readily deterred from any open manifestations of their sentiments by the fearful sacrifices of caste and brotherhood entailed by their law on apostacy. The establishment of schools, in which all inducements to Christianity were carefully put out of sight, was the straw then grasped at by the Missionaries, who, with well justified confidence, relied on increased knowledge to break down all credence in the superstitions of the ancient religion; satisfied of the righteousness of their own cause, and penetrated with sincere belief in the all-sufficiency and radiant glory of the Christian scheme, they were unable to comprehend any one's refusal to accept it, unless by the special instigation of the Enemy of Mankind, and they calculated that when they had beaten down his stronghold of ignorance, the armies of the Church Militant would enter triumphantly into the "City of Mansoul" as old Bunyan hath it.

Education has indeed of late years spread with rapid strides over the Peninsula. In every city we find multitudes of well-informed men, who though they preserve the secular part of their religious system,—if we may be allowed the expression,—yet utterly scout the absurdities and gross barbarisms, which their now enlightened minds show them the folly of. Belief in Hindooism, that is, in thorough-going Hindooism, with the marvellous deeds of Vishnu, Hunuman, and Ram, is extinct, we believe, in the minds of the educated natives; it still thrives in the hearts of the ignorant classes, but is, like all other superstitions, leaving the nobler parts of the body politic and going out at the feet. Education, then, has been successful in breaking down the ancient creed. Have the Missionaries been successful in building up the edifice of Christianity on its ruins? To this the answer must be emphatically, No. There may be several opinions concerning the causes of this failure on the part of the Missionaries, but the fact of failure may be admitted, and we think that the reason is not so very recondite after all. All the instances afforded by history of the spread of a new religion show us that proselytism, to be successful, must be accompanied by entire conviction and earnestness on the part of the proselytizers. This is certainly not the case with us. The Missionaries themselves, no doubt, put their hearts into their work, and in singlemindedness strive to become fishers of men: but they are not backed up by the main body of Europeans out here. Had the Mussulmans, when they overran Persia, been contented to send a few priests amongst the Zoroastrians, Persia would be Zoroastrian still. The modern form of religious observance is highly undemonstrative. With the exception of sitting for an hour and a half in church once a week, there is little, if anything, to show whether a man is a Christian or not. The educated Hindoo sees that the countrymen and co-religionists of the Missionaries set no store by these worthy men, that they appear to look upon religion more as a matter of race than belief; he sees that the great majority of white men have no particular reason to give for the faith that is in them, but take their creed, with their inheritance, from their fathers. He sees that while some are Lawyers and some Soldiers, others are Missionaries; *c'est un métier comme un autre*, he thinks, and these men earn their bread just as other professional men do, only in a rather lower grade of society. How can it appear otherwise to the reasoning native? What inducement has he to be more Christian than the Christians themselves, as he undoubtedly would be if he conformed to the desires of the Missionaries, at the sacrifice of his worldly comforts and friends? He cannot help observing that the Europeans are nearly all quite indifferent as to whether he be a Hindoo, a Christian, or a Mussulman. Be it understood that we do not blame the Europeans for this; their work is not conversion, and their convictions are not of that kind which would lead them to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." They call themselves Protestants, or Roman Catholics, or Presbyterians, but these are generally mere names, and religion has no effect on their lives, no vitality in fact.

In the process of destroying Hindooism by education, astronomy, geology, and other natural sciences, play leading parts. Gravitation upsets the avatar of Vishnu as a tortoise bearing up the earth. Chronological researches show the improbability of ancient kings and saints having lived lakhs, nay, crores of years: every fresh insight into the working of natural laws demonstrates the fallacy of some part of Hindooism. So far, good, but unfortunately for the efforts and good intentions of the Missionaries, this increase of knowledge does not lead the student infallibly to become a Christian. The aspirant to medical honours does not find that his newly acquired science elucidates the expulsion of devils from the human frame, or the resuscitation of the dead. The astronomical enquirer finds no celestial record of the disturbances introduced by Joshua, nor does the comparative anatomist find his learning help him to understand an ass speaking Aramaic. The Europeans who rule in India, if asked, will probably reply that they believe these things, and perhaps some of them do, in a dull uninquiring way, but even then it is only because they have been brought up to do so, and to reverence authority. Were they brought face to face with these things as the Hindoo is, after being told that his own religion is evidently false, being proved so by natural law, and modern science, could they possibly believe them? This is what we meant when we remarked that the resemblances in certain points between Hindooism and Christianity form the greatest stumbling-block to the reception of the latter, in place of the former; the very arguments used to destroy one destroy the other. Before it can be received by the educated native, Christianity must be divested of the miraculous, and the noble spirit of its Founder must be permitted to shine forth unobscured by the clouds which bigotry and ignorance have gathered round it. In England, on the Continent, this great work is daily advancing; the faith of the West is becoming a reasonable, living belief, not a mere hollow name, and the Missionaries must push forward to the van of modern thought themselves, before they can hope to see their dearest hopes fulfilled. They must no longer preach what they can bring themselves to believe only by shutting their eyes to the spirit of the age. They must teach what is true, and not to be contradicted by the facts contained in every school book, believing sufficiently in their own religion to be confident that truth will not harm it.

WE have no wish to dispute the wisdom of the policy which prescribes the appointment, once in every two or three years, of a native gentleman to the office of Sheriff of Bombay. If we give the natives education, we are bound also to give them when they are educated the opportunity of showing their fitness for the conduct of public duties. But, at the same time, it must be remembered that the Sheriff's is a legal office, and that the nature of the work to be done requires, when the Sheriff himself is not a lawyer, that his Deputy at least should be familiar with the principal features of the law of the land and the practice of English courts of justice. The new Sheriff, with strange simplicity, seems to be of opinion that these qualifications can be found in a very respectable man who held the appointment of tipstaff to the late Chief Justice of Bombay; for he has promoted Mr. Malius to be Deputy Sheriff on the resignation of Mr. Leggett. It is, of course, impossible that so absurd an appointment can be confirmed. The delays of the law in Bombay are in all conscience bad enough already, without the introduction of fresh complications resulting from the illegalities that a Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, both knowing nothing of law, would be perpetually committing.

AN influential and well attended meeting of European and native gentlemen, to take preliminary steps with a view to raising subscriptions for a memorial to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall yesterday afternoon,—the Hon'ble George Foggo in the chair. A good deal of conversation passed, and it was at last decided to request the Sheriff to call a public meeting; and a resolution was passed embodying the opinion that it was desirable "to commemorate the eminent services rendered by His Excellency as Governor of this Presidency by the erection of a statue in the Town Hall, and by a personal testimonial," the character of which should be considered by a committee. The committee appointed by the meeting (and to which the duty of preparing an address and drawing up resolutions for the public meeting was entrusted) consisted of the following gentlemen: The Hon'ble Sir Jos. Arnould, the Hon'ble A. J. Hunter, the Hon'ble Geo. Foggo, the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., A. R. Scoble, Esq., Dr. John Wilson, A. T. Crawford, Esq., James Taylor, Esq., and Sir Alexander Grant.

THE *Friend of India*:—Colonel Crawford Chamberlain has been appointed to succeed Colonel Daly has Political Agent in Western Malwa and in command of the Central India Horse.

THE same:—The Government of India has obtained reliable information of the death of Feroze Shah, the only great Delhi rebel who escaped punishment in 'Fifty-seven. After intriguing vainly against the British Government both in Arabia and Central Asia, he became a pensioner at the court of the Ameer of Bokhara who allowed him ten *tungas* or Rs. 4 a day. He died of fever at Bokhara on 23rd August last, and was buried in the garden of Hazrut Imaum. This information was verified by our agents on the spot. Would that we had equally satisfactory intelligence as to the end of the Nana, to whom only Feroze Shah was second in infamy.

THE same:—There is a probability that Lord Napier may shortly come up to Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy. Sir W. Denison, it may be remembered, visited Lord Elgin soon after his arrival at Madras. Personal interviews of this kind do much to expedite public business, although the relations between the Supreme Government and that of Madras have of late been very harmonious. The same cannot, unfortunately, be said of Sir Gaspard le Marchant, the very worst chief the Madras army has ever had. The time has come, in truth, for the abolition of both the Councils and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and for the elevation of the larger Lieutenant Governorships into Governorships. But the Horse Guards is not likely to surrender the patronage of the former, however willing the Secretary of State may be to secure that of the latter.

THE same:—The *Bombay Gazette*, in the course of an able exposé of the eccentric financial theories of Mr. Robert Knight, thus fairly states the question now at issue as to taxation—"A Secretary of State for India has to make his choice between the financial policy of the party who would force the ryot to pay the whole revenue of the country by increasing the Land Tax and the Salt Duties while relieving the trading classes of all taxation whatsoever, and the policy of the party who maintain that the wiser course is to free the cultivator from the fetters which now cramp his industrial energies by giving him the benefit of a Permanent Settlement, and to compel the merchants, brokers, and middlemen who have grown wealthy beyond all precedent under our rule, to contribute their fair share of the general taxation of the country."

THE same:—On going to press we received the following important authentic intelligence:—After the capture of Oratippa, the Russians advanced to Jusak, the scene of General Tcherniayeff's discomfiture last February, they found the city freshly fortified, and defended by the Ameer's best troops. After a five days' siege this, the last of the King of Bokhara's strongholds in the valley of the Jaxartes, was taken by storm on 30th October. Most of the besieged were killed or taken prisoners; few escaped. The Russian trophies were 26 flags, 53 guns, and a quantity of valuable booty:—their loss 100 men, including 4 officers wounded. Shortly afterwards the King of Bokhara implored peace, and General Kryjanovski, the Governor General of Orenburg, considering the King sufficiently chastised, returned to the head-quarters of his Government, and on the 25th of November telegraphed to St. Petersburg as follows:—"The province of Turkestan is perfectly quiet. The war with Bokhara, as far as we are concerned, is over—I hope for long—if only the Ameer will not himself renew it. Amicable relations are established with Kokand. Trade is everywhere re-opened. A great many caravans are passing from Bokhara and back. The troops ordered temporarily to the province of Turkestan from Western Siberia are returning to their former quarters."

THE *Bombay Builder*:—Mr. George Berkley has arrived in Bombay. It is stated that, among other things, he intends undertaking a series of experiments with a view to bringing the Nerbudda Valley coal into use for the G. I. P. Railway extensions.

THE same:—We have heard it stated that, in consequence of the greater part of Colaba being taken up for military purposes, a petition is being prepared for presentation to Government praying for a grant of land for European residences. The part we have mentioned in Back Bay between the railway and the breakwater seems well suited for the purpose. Setting aside the objections of the noise caused by passing trains, and being rather exposed in monsoons, we should say it would be a most desirable situation for European residences.

THE same:—We are exceedingly glad that the differences between Government and the Back Bay Company have at length been amicably settled. The arrangement is certainly very fair on the Company. The work of reclamation of such land as is required for bringing on the Railway will now be carried out through the medium of the Railway Company at the expense of Government, and advertisements may shortly be expected calling for tenders for the work. The railway line is not to be carried so far out as was originally contemplated but more along the foreshore. The breakwater will be continued in its present line; the construction being either staging and stone as at present, or stone only. The reclamation will be along the foreshore; first a roadway about 100 feet wide, then the railway, say 60 feet wide, and then a small strip of ten feet or so to protect the railway land. The outside of this reclamation is to be roughly "pitched" with rouble so as to protect the reclamation from the wash of the comparatively still water inside the breakwater. A large unreclaimed portion will thus be left between the railway and the breakwater, which can either be reclaimed by Government at some future time, as funds are available, or by some new company specially formed to undertake the work. There seems good reason for believing that it would prove a remunerative undertaking, as the breakwater, which is at all events *one* of the principle elements of expense, would all be ready to hand.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 22ND DEC., AFTERNOON.

Advices from Rome state that the Pope has convened a consistory of Bishops to assemble at Rome in June next.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day publishes an article highly eulogising the services of Sir Bartle Frere. It concludes by saying that his entry into the India Council is to be considered an event of more than personal importance.

The Bombay mail of the 29th ult. was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 24TH DEC.

An active correspondence is being carried on in the *Daily News* concerning the Mansfield *vs.* Jervis case.

Telegraphic advices from America state that General Sherman and Mr. Campbell had returned to New Orleans from Mexico. It is believed that their recent mission has proved a failure.

General Dix, the new American Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, has presented his credentials to the Emperor Napoleon. Mutual wishes for a good understanding between the two countries were exchanged.

The dividend of the East Indian Railway will cover the Government guarantee.

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 9TH JANUARY.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 11¼ pm.
Fives, 5¼ premium.
Fours, 11⅞ discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 0¼d. for four months' sight.
Dead weight: Light Freight £3 5s.
Cotton £2 10s. to £2 15s.
Interest on Loans, 5 per cent.
Money Market, easy,
40inch Grey Shirtings 7 pounds, Rs. 7-8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 5-2 to 5-4.

MADRAS, 9th January.

Steamer *Nubia*, from Suez, anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 8th January.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

BOMBAY.

THE B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Mula* was hauled off the Mazagon Patent Slip yesterday.

THE Director of the Indo-European Telegraph reported to the Secretary to Government, on Sunday the 6th instant, that the direct line was right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted.

THE Bombay Races will commence on the 5th February. Judging from the number of horses, in training on the Course every morning and evening, the sports of 1867 will be fully equal to those of former years.

WE have been requested by Mr. Showell, the acting Second Magistrate of Police, to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 40 for the Mazagon Police Office poor-box from Narrayen Wassoodew, Esq.

IT will be seen from an advertisement that the Masonic Ball, which was announced to take place in the Town Hall on the 18th instant, has been postponed *sine die*. The reason, we are informed, is that the committee have not yet obtained the sanction of the Provincial and District Grand Masters, which it appears is necessary.

WE print in another column an important judgment delivered by Sir Joseph Arnould bearing on the subject of the liability of a Shipping Company in respect of goods landed in a damaged condition. It is the intention, we understand, of the defendants (the P. & O. Company) to appeal against the decision.

A GOANESE prosecutor was yesterday fined in the sum of Rs. 15 by Mr. Showell, the Magistrate, for having instituted a vexatious charge of assault against Mr. Patrick Garrow, an Accountant at Kurrachee; which fine was ordered to be paid to the defendant in the event of its recovery. That gentleman, however, desired that it should be put in the poor-box instead of being paid to him.

AN auction of unclaimed property was yesterday held in the compound of the Mazagon Police Court and realized the sum of about Rs. 2,000. The articles have been lying unclaimed for the past twelve months and comprised items, from diamond rings, pearl earrings, and gold watches, down to old rags and antediluvian furniture. The biddings were brisk, and the sale yard was crowded, and the only regret is that the sum realized does not find its way into the poor-box of that office, which is much in need of aid.

PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens:—

March ..."Ferian" ....Unrath.
Overture."Somernachtstraum" .....Suppe.
Selection."Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" ....Halvey.
Valse......"Priscilla" ....Lamotte.
Selection."L'Italiana in Algieri" ...Rossini.
Quadrille."Charlemagne" ....Marie.
Galop ..."Extravaganza" ....Coote.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, brother of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, was charged, before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, with assaulting Luxamon Gungadhur, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop. On the 2nd instant the complainant was sent to serve a warrant on Mr. Pestonjee Shroff, and as he was not at home, the defendant was requested to accept the service of it, which he refused to do and assaulted the prosecutor. The Magistrate adjudged the defendant guilty of the offence and fined him five rupees. Mr. Prentis conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Jehanghier defended the prisoner.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Kutch Financial Association (Limited) was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, Solicitors, Graham's Buildings, for the purpose of receiving a report from the liquidators in regard to the progress of the liquidation during the past year. Mr. Charles Clifton was called to the chair. The liquidators in their report gave details of the year's work, and concluded by saying that "they had tried and were still doing their utmost to recover all the outstandings due to the Association, and entertained every hope that they would be enabled to pay a second distribution of assets as soon as the cases now pending in the Court should have come to a successful issue." It was verbally stated that even though the suits should have an unsuccessful result (which was considered highly improbable) there would still be something to distribute amongst the shareholders, and that in the other and more probable event, there would be a handsome distribution. The report was adopted, and the proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday were as follows:—

From Great Britain 22nd and 24th December.
From Continent of Europe 22nd, 24th and 25th December.
From Alexandria 22nd, 23rd and 25th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 76 hours 5 minutes to 69 hours 40 minutes, communication being reported imperfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th Jan. were as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Calcutta via Agra... ...	0	0	0	0
" Calcutta via Madras ...	42	30	2	50
" Madras	0	0	6	24

KURRACHEE, 9TH, 10-15 P.M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople. Persian line still interrupted.

AHMEDABAD, 9TH, 7-0 A. M.—Imperfect communication Deesa 2nd line since 6 hours. Ditto main continues.

GWALIOR, 9TH, 9 A.M.—Communication Agra. Interruption lasted 15 hours 15 minutes.

PROFESSOR WELLS' balloon, which our readers have no doubt seen advertised for a week or two, made its first public appearance at Lall Bagh, Parell, yesterday morning, before an immense crowd of people, the great mass of whom took a "mean advantage" of the circumstance that the exhibition could be witnessed without paying, though we fancy the professor would not find it profitable to work always on such terms. The balloon was of an exceedingly large size (the dimensions given in the advertisement are, length 50 ft., diameter 40, and circumference 120), and it contained, as we were informed, 35,000 ft. of gas, which was put into it at the Gas Works, the operation taking from four till half past five o'clock in the morning. After the filling process had been finished Mr. Wells mounted in the balloon and passed from the Gas Works to Lall Bagh, the safety of the passage being ensured by means of ropes, with various weighty articles attached, reaching to the ground. Beginning about eight o'clock four or five different ascents were made (always with the same precautionary measures, which at first of course were only the dictate of common prudence), and on one occasion the balloon mounted to a height of about a thousand feet. A number of persons who volunteered themselves as ærial passengers were taken up on paying for their trip; and we were even told that a European lady wanted admission and was greatly disappointed, to find Mr. Wells disinclined for the present to accede to her wish. It had been intended to continue the ascents during the day, but an accident to the balloon interrupted the programme. It was found, unfortunately, that the balloon was leaking, the cause being that the inner "coat" was slightly rent (on account of a part of it having been caught when the valve was shut) and that the consequent pressure of the gas on the outer coat was a little too great for it. The balloon was in consequence laid up for the present, but Mr. Wells intends bringing it again before the public on an early day. He means, we believe, to confine his achievements at first to short ascents, in order that the confidence of the public may be gradually enlisted; but he proposes afterwards to make more ambitious efforts, and speaks even of an ærial expedition into the heart of the country.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, 1866-67.

THE sixth Convocation of the University of Bombay, for conferring Degrees, was held on the 8th January 1867, at five o'clock, in the Town Hall. The members of the Senate present on this occasion were:—

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D.

DEANS.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.; Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.; William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.

SYNDICS.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A.; F. J. Candy, M.A.; W. H. Newnham, B.A.; H. Coke, M.A.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

A. R. Scoble, Barrister-at-Law; The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy; The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter.

REGISTRAR.

George C. M. Birdwood, M.D.

BISHOPS.

The Right Reverend Walter Steins, D. D., Bishop of Nilopolis.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis; The Honourable C. J. Erskine.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M. A.; The Honourable M. R. Westropp, B. A.; The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker; The Honourable A. R. Warden; The Honourable James Gibbs; The Honourable Sir C. Sargent, Knight.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honourable L. H. Bayley; The Honourable G. Foggo; The Honourable Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel; The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, C. S. I.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D.; Captain T. Waddington; K. M. Chatfield, B. A.

FELLOWS.

Bhao Dajl, G. G. M. C., Hon. M. R. A. S.; Mathew Stovell, M. D., F. R. C. P.; The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M. A.; Narayan Dinanathjee, Esq.; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; The Rev. W. Maule, S. C. L.; Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik; J. B. Peile, B. A.; Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.; The Reverend James Aitken; The Rev. Dhunjibhai Naoroji; Colonel J. B. Dunsterville; N. Fernandes, Esq.; T. C. Hayllar, Esq.; T. B. Johnstone, M.D.; Colonel M. R. Kennedy, R. E.; G. M. Macpherson, M. A.; Captain J. Nasmyth, R. E.; Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonji; Venayekrao Vasadeoji, Esq.; V. Jugonnathji Sunkersett, Esq.; W. Wedderburn, C. S.; Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R. E.; Dhunjibhoy Framji Nesserwanji, Esq.; Karsandas Madhowdas, Esq.; Rao Sahib Mahipatram Roopram; F. S. Stedman, Esq.; E. I. Howard, M. A.; F. Broughton, F. R. C. S.; J. Cruickshank, M. D.; W. Dymock, B. A.; R. A. Dallas, LL. D.; Dossabhoy Framji, Esq.; Dustoor Hoshungji Jamasji; Colonel W. Kendal, R. E.; T. B. Kirkham, Esq.; The Rev. C. Kirk, M. A.; Cursetji Rustomji Cama, Esq.; R. H. Pinhey, C. S.; Dustoor Peshoton Byramji; Vassudeo Paundurang, Esq.; The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S. C. L.; The Rev. C. Gilder; W. R. Cassels, Esq.; A. T. Crawford, Esq.; T. B. Curtis, Esq.; A. Faulkner, Esq.; Rowland Hamilton, Esq.; I. B. Lyon, Esq.; C. W. Russell, B. A.; James Taylor, Esq.; Bal Mangesh Wagle, M. A., LL. B.; A. V. Ward, Esq.; The Rev. D. Macpherson, M. A.; Narayan Vasadeoji, Esq.

The members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, William Guyer Hunter, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, rising, supplicated the first Grace of the Senate as follows:—

"Mr. Chancellor,—On behalf of Amidas Manji Goradya of Grant Medical College, I submit the certificate required by this University and move that the Senate do pass a grace for his admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine." Whereupon the Chancellor put the question—"Doth it please you that this grace be passed?" And the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said "This grace is passed."

The same words,—*mutatis mutandis*,—were used successively on behalf of each of the other candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts, the Dean in the Faculty of Arts, the Rev. John Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, supplicating for the candidates in Arts; and the Dean in the Faculty of Law, Richard Tuohill Reid, Doctor of Laws, supplicating for the candidates in Law.

When all the graces were passed the Deans of the Faculties presented each candidate separately in the following words:—

"Mr. Chancellor,—I present to you (stating candidate's name and College), who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of (stating the particular degree), to which I pray he may be admitted."

And the Chancellor answered in the following form of words: "By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the candidate's name and College), to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree); and I charge you that ever in your life you show yourself worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the same time presented the Graduate with the Certificate of his Degree.

When all the Degrees had been similarly conferred, the Registrar made declaration of them as follows:—

I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred:—

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

1. Goradya, Amidás Manji ......*Grant Medical College.*
2. Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiva.*Grant Medical College.*

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Division.

1. Bhat, Gangádhar Anant.........*Poona College.*
2. Párekh, Gokuldás Kahándás.*Elphinstone College.*

Second Division.

1. Askbédkar, Lakshuman Yádava ....*Elphinstone College.*
2. Bennett, Hormasji Pestorji ...*Elphinstone College.*
3. Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamdás...*Elphinstone College.*
4. Dádachanji, Kershásji Rastamji ....*Elphinstone College.*
5. Gimi, Dorábji Edalji ....*Elphinstone College.*
6. Godbolé, Kashinath Ramchandra ....*Poona College.*
7. Kunté, Anna Moréshvar ....*Elphinstone College.*
8. Marathé, Kashinath Balkrishna.*Poona College.*
9. Oka, Ramchandra Govind ......*Poona College.*
10. Patel, Dadabhai Sorabji.........*Elphinstone College.*
11. Patél, Rastamji Mervánji.........*Elphinstone College.*
12. Sathé, Nárayan Vináyak ....*Poona College.*
13. Vakharkar, Balvant Bhikáji ..*Poona College.*

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.

1. Bedarkar, Khandérao Chimanrao ....*Government Law School.*
2. Kotharé, Girdharlal Dayaldas.*Government Law School.*

MASTER OF ARTS.

1. Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji......*Elphinstone College.*

The Registrar then read the following Report:—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate, a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, which was held on the 6th April 1866:

A.—EXAMINATIONS.

I. Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination, which was held in November last, 440 candidates were examined, of whom 93 passed the Examination: of these 69 were Hindus, 18 Parsees, 4 Sindhis, and 2 Portuguese.

The following information as to their place of education is collected from the candidates' own letters of application for permission to attend the Examination:—

19 from Elphinstone High School.
16 ,, Poona High School.
9 ,, Ratnagheri High School.
7 ,, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
6 ,, Surat High School.
6 ,, Bombay Proprietary School.
5 ,, Ahmedabad High School.
8 ,, Belgaum Sirdars High School.
3 ,, Dhoolia High School.
3 ,, Hydrabad High School.
2 ,, Poona Engineering College.
2 ,, Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
2 ,, Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution.
1 ,, Ahmednugger Government English School.
1 ,, Baba Gokhlay's English School.
1 ,, General Assembly's Institution.
1 ,, Kurrachee High School.
1 ,, Nariod Government English School.
1 ,, Nassick Government English School.
1 ,, Poona College.
1 ,, Poona Normal College and
2 ,, Private Tuition.
—
93 in all.

II. First Examination in Arts.—There were 59 candidates who had applied for permission to appear at the Examination, of whom 21 passed the Examination, of these 14 were from Elphinstone College, 4 from Poona College, 3 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 15 being Hindus, 4 Parsees, 1 a European and one a Portuguese.

III. Examination for the Degree of B. A.—There were 36 candidates, of whom 15 passed the Examination, 2 being placed in the first division and the remaining 13 in the second division. Of these 9 were from Elphinstone College and 6 from Poona College; 9 being Hindus, 5 Parsees, and 1 a Sindhie.

IV. Examination for the Degree of M. A. in English [illegible].—There were 9 candidates from Elphinstone College, of whom 2 passed the Examination; one being a Parsee and the other a Khoja Mahomedan.

V. Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 2 candidates from Elphinstone College, 1 being a Hindu and the other a Parsee. They both failed to pass the examination.

VI. Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—There was one candidate who passed the Examination. He was a Parsee from Elphinstone College.

VII. Examination for the Degree of LL. B. There were two candidates from Government Law School. They were both Hindus. They both passed the Examination and were placed in the second division.

VIII. Examination for the Degree of L. M. There were four candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 2 passed the examination and were placed in the first class. They were both Hindus.

IX. First Examination in Civil Engineering.—At this examination, which was held for the first time by the University, 3 candidates, who were ex-students of the Poona Civil Engineering College, were examined; of these two passed the examination, one being placed in the first division and the other in the second division. They were both Hindus.

B.—UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

During the past nine months the aggregate number of meetings of the University have been 42; of which 3 have been meetings of the Senate, 10 meetings of the Syndicate, 4 of the Faculty of Arts, 3 of the Faculty of Law, 5 of the Faculty of Medicine, 5 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

C.—ALTERATIONS IN AND ADDITIONS TO REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation the approval of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council to certain alterations in, and additions to, the Bye Laws and regulations mentioned in the last report was received, and the regulations thus altered have been since acted on.

During the period under report regulations for the Jam Shri Vibhajee Scholarship were submitted to the Senate and were recently approved of by them, and will be submitted for the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

A new set of regulations for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering were also approved of by the Senate, and will be submitted for the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council; as also alterations which have been made by the Senate in regulations 9 and 20 of Medicine removing General Physiology and Anatomy from the second to the first examination for the degree of L. M.

D.—UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Syndicate have to congratulate the University on the excellent working of the *Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.* Twenty-one candidates presented themselves for examination; one Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem was awarded to Yeshwant Vasadeo, Athale, of Rutnagherry High School, and one of Rs. 20 per mensem to Govind Shriput Shikhre, of Dhoolia High School. Both of these Scholarships are tenable for three years.

The competition for the other University Prizes has not been so satisfactory. For the *Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal* only one essay was sent in, and this not having come up to the proper standard, the medal was not awarded.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize also remained unawarded. The Syndicate, however, thought it expedient for the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment to award Rs. 50 to Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Nanawatty, for the comparative excellence of his poem, though they did not consider it worthy of the prize.

E.—ENDOWMENTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

In letter No. 988 dated 8th October 1866, Government offered to the University an additional site in continuation northward of the existing site and the north-east corner of the entrance to Church Street. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 22nd Dec. 1866 it was unanimously resolved "that the additional site offered by Government be respectfully accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The following books were presented to the University Library during the period under review:—

By Director of Public Instruction.—Trilingual Dictionary, by Mathura Prasad Misr.

Catalogue of the Oriental Books for sale in the Library of the College of Fort George.

Reports of the late Board of Education and Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, from 1840 to 1865-66.

Reports on Public Instruction in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and the North Western Provinces.

Reports of the Geological Survey of India for the years 1860-61, 61-62, and 62-63.

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Reports of the Second Series, Part I. to Third Series Part VI. of the Palæontologica India.

Travels in England by Kursondass Mooljee.

Cowasjee Patell's Chronology of Eras of different Nations.

By the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—A complete set of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journals from July 1841 to 1865.

F.—RETIREMENT OF THE LATE REGISTRAR.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, who had served the University as Registrar from its commencement, retired from his office. On this event the following Resolution was passed by the Senate at their Annual Meeting :—

"The Senate, in noticing the retirement of R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D., from the Registrarship of the University, resolve to place on their minutes the expression of their deep sense of obligation to that gentleman for the important and valuable services rendered by him to the University, especially in organizing the Registrar's office, and assisting in putting into form the enactments of the University."

THE LATE MR. HAINES.

At the same Meeting of the Senate the following Resolution of the Senate was also passed :—

"The University of Bombay, in token of its regret for the untimely decease of Dr. Haines, and to show its appreciation of his many valuable services as Fellow, Acting Registrar, Syndic, and Examiner, resolves to vote the sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the proposed testimonial in honour of Dr. Haines' memory, and to request the permission of Government for the payment of this sum from the General Fee Fund."

In adverting to this Resolution with which they close their history of the Academical year, the Syndicate feel that in the much lamented Surgeon Robert Haines *they* have lost a most valuable colleague and the *University* one of its brightest ornaments.

The Vice-Chancellor then read the address to the Chancellor to the following effect :—

HON'BLE SIR,—Before this Convocation, the last at which your Excellency will preside, is dissolved, we, the Fellows of the University of Bombay, crave permission to approach your Excellency with an expression of our heartfelt gratitude for the many benefits, which as our Chancellor and head of the Government of Bombay, you have conferred upon this University, and of our great regret that your connexion with us in these capacities is now so soon to terminate.

Nearly five years ago it was your Excellency's first public act on arriving here as Governor of Bombay, to preside in this place and to award the first Degrees which were given by this University.

Not only at our first, but at all subsequent Convocations, your Excellency has done us the honour of presiding. Every Student who has hitherto been deemed by this University worthy of a degree, whether in Arts, in Law, or in Medicine has received that degree accompanied by appropriate and impressive words, from the hands of the Governor of the Presidency. And annually in your place as Chancellor your Excellency has never failed to address us on topics connected with our progress and policy, your Excellency's speeches, delivered on these occasions, are preserved in our Calendars, and we trust that they may ever be referred to by our successors, as containing some of the most important principles by which their course may be guided.

The part thus taken by your Excellency in our proceedings has given this University a peculiar prestige ; as neither of the Universities of Calcutta or of Madras has been similarly distinguished by its respective Chancellor.

While acknowledging the benefits of the lively interest which your Excellency, as our academical head, has thus shown in our welfare, we beg also to thank you, for the equally valuable forbearance which as head of the Political Government you have exhibited towards us.

A University, like ours, occupies necessarily a delicate position. Its members are all appointed by the Government ; it derives all its current resources from the Imperial Treasury ; and its acts are all subject to veto from the local administration. Under such circumstances, especially in India where it is often felt that all else except the Government is uncertain and fluctuating, there cannot but be a tendency for a University to lose caste, as it were, and to come to be regarded as a mere office or department of the State.

What is to be apprehended from this tendency is not only a loss of dignity to the University itself, but also a loss of the highest kind of efficiency in its working.

For, the mission of a University, in a country like this, is nothing else than to create an intellectual and vital soul among the people ; and there can be no question whether this mission is likely best to be fulfilled by persons feeling themselves nominated thereby to carry out the views of a Government, or by the free and [illegible] themselves for the good or bad success of the University.

It is under jealous and centralizing administrations, that a University like ours tends to lose its liberty. But your Excellency's administration has ever been characterized by the most large and liberal sentiments. And these sentiments you have especially manifested towards us. You have increased our academical body by the admission to it of persons from almost all sections of the community. You have accorded personal sympathy and public sanction to our acts. You have encouraged us to settle in our own assembly's all questions falling within our province.

For this faith and trust in us, we beg, Sir, especially to thank you. Knowing the interest you have felt in our welfare and success, we can well imagine the possibility of doubts arising in your Excellency's mind as to that policy of strict and severe examinations which we have always adhered to, and by which we have kept down the number of our Matriculations and Degrees to a small fraction of those exhibited by the Sister Universities of Calcutta and Madras. But if such doubts have arisen, your Excellency has never given expression to them, on the contrary you have again and again approved our course and have seemed fully to share our belief, that our work if slowly advancing, has a solid foundation ; and that it is of more importance to create a high standard of scholarship in this country, than to multiply, ever so much, the number of persons possessing nominal distinctions at the hands of a University.

While leaving our Examination Standards, as academical matter, to be settled academically, your Excellency has never failed in your political capacity to give high recognition to the value of all the Degrees and honours conferred by the University. By bestowing many personal distinctions on our graduates, by opening to them generally appointments in the Revenue Service, and by assigning to them rank with the Sirdars of the Presidency, your Excellency's Government has held out the most efficacious encouragement to perseverance in academical studies.

The period of your Excellency's administration is nearly coeval with that of the public existence of this University. During that period the number of our Graduates has arisen from 8 to 70, that of our undergraduates from 106 to about 500. The number of our Fellows has been increased from 36 to 175. During the same period, by the munificence of eminent citizens, three noble college buildings for affiliated Institutions have been commenced and are now nearly finished ; two splendid donations have been received for the erection of a University Hall and Library, which we hope shortly to see rising on the Esplanade ; six endowments in the form of Scholarships and Prizes have been entrusted to us ; and handsome gifts in the shape of a University Seal and Mace have been received. With the history of all these things the memory of your Excellency's administration will remain associated. And, as the noble minded Lord Elphinstone was regarded as the founder of this University, so we shall take the liberty to regard your Excellency as our second founder. Lord Elphinstone's arms were incorporated with those which we bear, and we will now ask your Excellency to permit your bust (to be provided at the expense of the existing Fellows and Graduates) to be placed in our future University Hall, surmounted by a shield bearing your Excellency's Arms, in perpetual token of our grateful appreciation of your rule.

In conclusion, we respectfully bid your Excellency farewell, and wish you a long and happy life, in that high sphere to which you are now going, and where we feel sure you will continue to watch over the welfare of the University of Bombay, as being the part not least interesting to you of this Empire of India.

The Chancellor then replied as follows :—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR and GENTLEMEN of the SENATE,—I feel it very difficult to find words to express the deep and heartfelt gratification with which I have listened to the address which you have just read following upon the Registrar's Report of the steady and most satisfactory progress which has been observable in the proceedings of this Univerity during the past as in every preceding year since its foundation. I cannot but feel that you have estimated the share I have personally had in promoting the success of the University more favourably than I deserve, but I prize that estimate because I feel assured that the favourable view you have taken of what I have done while Governor of this Presidency is founded not on mere personal partiality, but on sympathy with the great objects we all of us have had in view. I have endeavoured ever since I came to this Government to promote, as far as lay in my power, the efficiency and independence of this University, because I believe that it contains the germ of some of the most valuable gifts which England could bestow upon India. You have spoken of the "forbearance which, as head of the "Political Government," I have exhibited towards the University, and you do me no more than justice in inferring that what you term "forbearance" has not been the result of lukewarmness or indifference but of a clear conviction that the Political Government of this country could hardly commit a greater mistake than by attempting to convert the University into a "mere office or Department of the State." I have ever felt most strongly the importance of those truths which you have so well expressed in your address that any loss of dignity or independence in the University involves also a loss of the highest kind of efficiency. During all the years that I have passed in this country I have felt a continually deepening conviction that, whatever absolute power may do to impress any particular image on the material with which it works, it cannot create any principle of life in institutions or communities, and that the vital force which lives, and grows, and has the germ of further life and further growth, can only result from true natural organization, and is infinitely more potent and valuable than any dead image which external power can impress. It has been the object of this Government to draw to the Senate of this University all the independent thought and educated ability which is within our reach, and we firmly believe that no man worthy to be a Fellow of this University would consent to serve as a mere nominee of Government bound in any way to prefer the behests of that Government to the dictates of his own conscience or independent convictions. It is a noteworthy circumstance that this University stands almost alone among the great institutions of this country, as managed by the unbought exertions of those who direct its action ; and we of the Government attach a double value to whatever it does, because the progress it achieves affords an excellent practical refutation of the doctrine that no good or useful service to the State can be expected unless directly paid for in money or money's worth. We have a strong conviction that, here, as in every part of the world, men will serve their fellowmen truly and laboriously for honour, for love, and for conscience sake, and we thank you for teaching this among other truths that great service may be done the State though it be not paid for in money. Under these circumstances, Sir, I and my colleagues in this Government have felt that, if forbearance on the part of Government is sometimes needful, still oftener is forbearance called for on the part of the Senate when the habits and language of the Government may seem to imply a desire to dictate which in reality does not exist. Generous trust and forbearance on both sides are needed to insure life and growth in the joint work. You have alluded to the jealousy which centralizing and absolute Governments naturally feel as regards any independent institutions, the main object of which is the cultivation of free thought. I would say a very few words on the reasons why we believe that the Government of British India need entertain no such fear. In almost every other parallel case that we know of it has been more or less the object of the governing nation to treat a dependency like British India as a conquered possession to be administered for the benefit direct or indirect of the governing power, and, in proportion as this spirit animates the action of the Government so will it have good reason to dread the independent growth of institutions like this. But England has, as I need not remind you, no such purpose, and need have no such fear. From the day when the sudden brilliancy of the achievements of her sons in this distant country first startled the Parliament and people of England, from the days of Clive and Warren Hastings to this hour, there has ever been a continual protest on the part of those who mould the thought and direct the action of the British nation, against the doctrine that India is to be administered in any other spirit than as a trust from God for the good government of many millions of His creatures ;—(applause)—and, however fitfully and imperfectly this purpose may have been carried out, it has in every generation grown in strength, and was never more powerful than at the present moment. However firmly England may resolve that no force shall wrest from her the Empire of India, the root of that resolve has always been a deep conviction that to surrender that Empire would be to betray a high trust. England desires to administer India as she would administer her own colonies with a single eye to the benefit of the dependency and with a strong assurance that whatever is truly good for the dependency must benefit the Empire at large. To a rule of this kind such a University as you would form can be nothing but a most valuable auxiliary, training minds to understand and appreciate as well as to promote the great purpose of the ruling power. And even in the short life of this University and the schools which furnish its Graduates, I think we find practical proof that this view is the sound one. As I once before remarked from this [illegible] I remember the opening of the first English High School in this Presidency, and now, wherever I go I find the best exponents of the policy of the English Government, and the most able coadjutors in adjusting that policy to the peculiarities of the nations of India, among the ranks of those educated natives, for increasing whose numbers and for raising whose standard of attainments this University is designed. It is not only here in Bombay but from every part of the Presidency I receive testimony to this fact. From Sind and from Canara, from Kattyawar and Guzerat, and from the furthest parts of the Deccan, I have concurrent evidence that, wherever progress, whether intellectual or material, is observable, there the natives who have received a good English education are among the most active in the good cause. (Applause.) And it is to be remarked that this is not observable of Government servants only. It is a healthy result of extended education that it has contributed to cause a diminution of that craving for Government employ which in former days was almost universal. No close observer can fail to have been struck by the increasing popularity of independent employment of every kind. But I do not find that this has been accompanied by any increase of what we in England would call Radicalism. On the contrary I find among the educated natives, who are independent of Government service, the strongest appreciation of the benefits of British rule. It is not among the best educated natives that we generally find the warm admirers of native misrule or those who sigh for the restoration of effete dynasties. This is remarkably evident in the native press, which from being generally in the hands of educated natives, writing anonymously, would naturally betray, if it existed, any prevalent spirit of disloyalty to the British Government. But I bear willing testimony to the fact that, whatever may be its defects in other respects, the usual spirit of the native press in this Presidency is one of spontaneous respect for and sympathy with the British Government. (Applause.) Individual rulers may be criticized severely, perhaps unjustly, but as regards the Government at large the prevailing tone of the native press is at least as respectful as in England, and its criticism is often expressed with remarkable ability. I would before concluding once more state very emphatically my convictions of the soundness of that policy which has led the University to insist on strict and severe examinations which by limiting the number of admissions to the University, and by raising the tests required for its honours, has made its growth appear less rapid than it otherwise might have been. I am convinced that what has thus been lost in rapidity of growth has been gained in soundness and permanence of result, and it is this rigour of selection which has justified the Government in recognizing the University degrees as a mark of social rank and official qualifications. It has every year been a pleasing duty of the University to acknowledge the munificence of its benefactors. These benefactors have been hitherto almost exclusively citizens of Bombay ; but I am glad to observe in your report the record of a scholarship founded by the Jam of Nowanuggur, a Kattywar Chief. This is I trust the precursor of other foundations of local scholarships which will perform for this University the same service as has been rendered in earlier days to our English Universities by their local foundations. In now taking leave of the University of Bombay it is a satisfaction to me to know that I leave behind me colleagues who I believe concur with me in the views I have endeavoured very inadequately to express regarding the work of this University and the soundness of the foundation which has been laid by yourself and by your accomplished predecessors in your great office as Director General of Public Instruction in this Presidency. I feel assured that you will have every support in your good work from my successor, who will come among you with a name not undistinguished in one of our great store-houses of active thought and learning to which the freedom and the power of England owe so much. It is a great gratification to me to know that you propose to perpetuate the memory of my tenure of office as your Chancellor. Few things will give me greater pleasure in other lands than to know that I have contributed to carry out any great work begun by one who was loved and lamented like Lord Elphinstone, a work which was foreseen and hoped for by his great namesake and predecessor, and for your purpose in connecting my name with theirs I heartily thank you. But whatever we may attribute to individual agency or may hope for from individual exertion, there is ever present to our minds in this and in every other great work in this country a prevailing sense of an over-ruling power in comparison with whose agency the mightiest works of man are dwarfed to insignificance. Philosophers tell us of the evidence which is afforded by the shores of some of the fairest regions of the earth that some great subterranean force is already at work gradually upheaving or submerging the whole continent. It has always seemed to me that this afforded no unfitting image of our work in this country. We may terrace and adorn the hill sides, we may trim the vine slopes and plant the olive and orange, but there is a power which, though unseen and often unobserved by us, is ever working with a silent energy of which we can have no conception to raise or depress whole nations. That that great power may bless and prosper the great work that you have in hand and make it fruitful in good results, of which we can have now no clear conception, is my fervent hope, and in that hope I now bid you, Sir, and this Convocation, farewell. (Applause.)

The Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause, again rose and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

A REPUTED THIEF.—Changoo Sudnager was charged, in two different cases, with stealing two goats, the property of a Parsee and a Hindoo, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 50.

Yesterday the prisoner stole one of the goats, and, after having stowed it away in a safe place, went and stole the other. He then proceeded towards the market with both goats, with the evident intention of disposing of them, when he was arrested by a policeman who knew him as a professional thief.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he found the goats astray in the public road and was taking them, as a loyal subject, to the Government pound.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to receive twenty stripes with a light rattan.

THEFT.—Wittoo Bhagoo, a servant of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with stealing a brass hanging lamp, value Rs. 1-4-0, the property of one Jugjeevundas Hurrychund, while in charge of the Company.

About 4 P.M. yesterday, the prisoner left the goods yard at the Boree Bunder station and was going home, when a policeman, having some suspicion against him, searched him and found the lamp concealed in his waist-cloth under his coat.

The prisoner stated that the foreman of the goods yard was on bad terms with him and that he had got up the present charge in complicity with two of the Railway policemen.

His Worship upon the evidence thought that the charge was clearly proved, and sentenced the prisoner to receive twenty stripes in a convenient spot at the Boree Bunder Railway station.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

CHEATING AND GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.—A Mahomedan woman named Mumbsolabee laid an information before His Worship, charging three Marwarees and one Shaik Ally Shaik Currim with cheating her and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

The Marwarees, trading under the name of Heera Khooma, brought an action in the Small Cause Court to recover Rs. 90 from the woman and one Shaik Ally Shaik Currim, alleged to be due to the plaintiffs on a promissory note said to have been executed on the 25th January 1866. When service of the summons was effected on the deponent, Hunsa Durga, one of the plaintiffs, told her that the document was a mere subpœna in an action brought by him against Shaik Ally Shaik Currim. Three or four days afterwards Hunsa went to the woman's house with Shaik Currim, and desired her, in the presence of another person, not to attend the Court on the day of the trial as he was settling his case with Shaik Currim, who confirmed the Marwaree's statement. In consequence of the above representation the deponent did not attend the Court on the day of hearing of the case, which she would otherwise have done. On the 5th inst., however, to her great surprise, a bailiff of the Court went to her house to execute a writ of *ca : sa :* issued at the instance of the Marwarees, and she paid under protest Rs. 104-7-9 in respect of the *ex parte* decree passed against her. She swore she never passed any promissory note to the Marwarees ; and that but for the false representation of Hunsa, made in the presence of Shaik Currim, she should have attended the Court to defend the fictitious claim made against her. She, therefore, charged Heera Khooma, Hunsa Durga, Vunna Khooma, and Shaik Ally Shaik Currim with cheating her and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

His Worship ordered a summons to issue against the above persons to answer the charge preferred against them.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Monday, 7th January 1867.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE LIABILITY OF A SHIPPING COMPANY IN RESPECT OF DAMAGED GOODS.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Padsa vs. the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment in this case :—

(1.) The Plaint in this suit (filed 16th August 1866) claims Rs. 5,120 as damages for breach of contract by the defendants, in not carrying safely from Hongkong to Bombay the following goods of the plaintiff, viz : 7 boxes of glass bangles, 20 boxes of yellow stone, and 30 boxes of brass leaf. The plaint avers that the said boxes were shipped at Hongkong on board one of the Company's steamers in good order and condition, but that the Company dealt so carelessly and negligently in and about the carrying of the same, that when they arrived in Bombay they were in an unmerchantable condition, and the plaintiff, as he lawfully might, refused to receive the same when tendered to him by the Company.

In their Written Statement (filed the 18th of September 1866) the defendants say that they undertook to carry the plaintiff's goods from Hongkong to Bombay subject to certain conditions annexed to the bill of lading, one of which was that they (the defendants) would not be responsible for leakage, breakage, or other consequences arising to the said goods from the *insufficiency of the package thereof* ; they deny that they dealt carelessly or negligently with the said goods, and allege that whatever damage the goods sustained arose from the *bad and insufficient package thereof* and not from the fault of the defendants.

(2.) The suit came on for hearing before me on the 16th of last December, when the following issues were framed :—

First. Whether the defendants dealt carelessly and negligently in and about carrying the said goods as in the plaint alleged?

Secondly. Whether the said goods arrived in Bombay in an unmerchantable condition as in the plaint alleged?

Thirdly. Whether the damage, if any, to the said goods arose from the bad and insufficient package thereof and not from the fault of the defendants, as in the written statement alleged?

(3.) It was admitted by the defendants that the goods, described in the bill of lading as "7 boxes of glass bangles, 20 boxes of yellow stone, and 30 boxes of brass leaf" were "shipped in good order and well conditioned" at Hongkong, and the evidence in my judgment clearly shows that the said boxes with their contents did not arrive in Bombay "in like good order and well conditioned."

Under these circumstances it is clear that the defendants, as carriers, would be liable to *some* extent in damages to the plaintiff unless they could show that there was anything in the bill of lading, which in this case constituted the contract between the plaintiff, as merchant, and the Company, as shipowners, to exempt them from liability.

The general rule of law on this point is too clear and has been too long established to admit of any doubt, and is thus laid down in *Abbott on Shipping, Part IV., Chap. VI., p. 286* (of the Ed of 1856) :—"In considering whether shipowners or other carriers are chargeable with "any particular loss, the question is, not whether the loss "happened by reason of the negligence of the persons "employed in the conveyance of the goods, but whether "it was occasioned by any of those causes which, either "according to the general rules of law, the provisions of "statutes, or the particular contract of the parties, afford "an excuse for the non-performance of the contract."

The defendants contended that the bill of lading, which in this case constitutes the particular contract between themselves as carriers and the plaintiff as shipper, *did* afford an excuse for the non-performance of their contract, to whatever extent such non-performance might be proved.

They relied on the following stipulation, forming one of the printed conditions to which the bill of lading on the face of it was declared to be subject :—"*The Company are not to be responsible for leakage, or "breakage, or other consequences arising from insufficiency "of package*" ; and they contended that their failure, if any, to deliver the plaintiff's boxes of bangles, yellow stone and brass leaf in Bombay "in the like good order and well conditioned," as when they were shipped at Hongkong, arose from the "insufficiency of the package" and not from any default of the Company as carrier.

(4.) The proof as to this part of the case was that the boxes of glass bangles contained each about 3,000 glass bangles ; and that the thickness of the woodwork of these boxes was ⅜ of an inch ; the wood was of China pine, fastened together with wooden pegs, not with iron nails,—and further secured with cross-pieces of the same wood and with an outer wrappage of China matting tied round with pieces of split rattan. The boxes of "yellow stone" and "brass leaf" were packed in the same way, the only difference being, that the woodwork of these boxes was somewhat thicker, being ½ an inch instead of ⅜ of an inch.

Now the result of the whole evidence as to the sufficiency of these packages, in my judgment amounts to this, that they were sufficient *according to the course and usage of the China trade, (that is of the known and established course of the import navigation between China and Bombay)* to *withstand the ordinary wear and tear of the voyage from China to Bombay, apart from accident.* They were the *ordinary China packages* for goods of the nature and weight of those forming the consignment out of which this suit has arisen. In the great majority of instances, goods of the same weight and quality as those of the plaintiff's in the present case, packed in cases of precisely the same strength and description, arrive in Bombay in the like good order and condition as they were shipped in China. Even Mr. Parker (witness No. X.), the Acting Chief Assistant to the Agent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay, admitted that though European packages were much stronger than China packages, the percentage of claims preferred against the Company for damage on voyages from Europe to Bombay was considerably higher than on voyages from China to Bombay ; the reason probably being that transhipment is a necessary incident of the voyage from Europe to Bombay (in the Company's steamers), whereas it is only an occasional and, in fact, a very unfrequent incident of the voyage from China to Bombay ; not having occurred, said Mr. Parker, above three times in the course of the last three years.

(5.) On the present voyage transhipment and storage *did* take place at Galle, and it may very reasonably be conjectured that the damage done to the plaintiff's packages was mainly caused in that process ; but of this no positive proof was given, and in the absence of such positive proof the Company cannot, of course, rely on the clause of their bill of lading which gives liberty to the Company to tranship and store,—such transhipment and storage being "*at the merchant's risk.*" Indeed the defendants' counsel very properly did not attempt to contend that the Company could avail themselves as a defence to the present suit of this transhipment and storage clause, and they rested their defence, as to the general question of the Company's liability (irrespective of all questions as to *amount* of damages,) upon the clause as to "sufficiency of packages."

(6.) I am of opinion upon the evidence that these packages are not shown to have been insufficient within the true meaning of the condition annexed to this bill of lading. The evidence, as already intimated, shows in my judgment, as a matter of fact, that these packages were sufficient according to the usage and known course of the import navigation trade from China to Bombay ; *they were up to the average strength of China packages for goods of such weight and description as those shipped by the plaintiff for this voyage.*

This being my conclusion from the evidence as to the *matter of fact*, I am of opinion, *in point of law*, that as against the Company, under this bill of lading they must be taken as having been sufficient packages. The Company which has been for some years engaged in this import [illegible] from China to Bombay, and has latterly had by far the largest share of it, must be taken to have been fully cognisant of the general nature of China packages, and they cannot, in reason and good sense, be taken to mean by the condition on which they now rely that they would not be answerable for any loss arising from damage done, in the course of a voyage from China to Bombay, to China packages which are up to the average standard of sufficiency usual in the import trade from China to Bombay. If they wish to protect themselves against the consequences of such damages to China packages, as has taken place in the present instance—they should make their conditions of exemption more precise and specific. They should distinctly stipulate for instance either in their bills of lading or in shipping orders to be issued by them at the China ports, that they will not be responsible for consequences arising from damage to China packages except in cases, where the wordwork of such packages is of a certain specified thickness for a certain specified weight of contents ; where the woodwork is fastened together with iron nails, not with wooden pegs ; where the packages are iron clamped or iron hooped, &c., &c. That the Company know perfectly well how to limit their liability by specific conditions as to the strength and description of packages for damage to which alone they mean to be responsible, is clearly shown by Exhibit H.—a printed form of shipping order issued by the Company to those who ship goods by their steamers from Bombay both to Europe and to China.

(7.) Mr. Howard contended that the words "insufficiency of the package" were too clear to be construed with reference to any usage or course of trade, and must be taken in an absolute sense. But how is the Court to form a judgment as to what constitutes "insufficiency of package" in the absolute sense. In one point of view every package, which has not come safely through the wear and tear of the voyage on and for which it was shipped, which arrives damaged at its port of destination without express proof of negligence on the part of the shipowners, may be said to be insufficient. But it can hardly be seriously contended that the words "insufficiency of package" are to be taken in this sense, for, if so, then the P. and O. Company, under this form of bill of lading, could never be held responsible for loss arising from damage to China packages, except on express proof of negligence : a proposition which, if established, would probably soon have the result of preventing all prudent merchants engaged in the Bombay and China trade from shipping by the Company's steamers.

The fact is there can be no *absolute* standard of sufficiency and insufficiency of the kind contended for. The good sense of the mercantile world, which in this respect has been first followed and then sanctioned by the rules of mercantile law, shows that in all mercantile, and especially maritime contracts, reference must be had to the established course and usages of the trade, that is to the line of export and import navigation, in respect of which the contract has been entered into.

And this is so, not only in cases where the terms of the contract are technical, obscure, and ambiguous, it is so also where the words in their ordinary, or dictionary, sense are unambiguous or plain. Whenever, without reference to trade usage, the mere terms employed would not be a complete expression of the mind and intention of *both* the contracting parties, evidence of usage or course of trade, if not repugnant to the express terms of the instrument, is always admitted to show what the true nature of the contract, as mutually understood by the parties, really was. Evidence of usage, or course of trade, in such cases not being adduced to vary or contradict the plain words of the instrument, but merely to introduce matter which, though it must be taken to have been in the mind of both the contracting parties, is not expressed in terms on the face of the instrument (see *the cases and authorities collected in Arnould on Insurance, Second Edition, Vol. 1, pp. 69, 70 and 71*).

(8.) To apply these principles to the present case, here the ordinary sense, the *dictionary sense*, of the words "insufficiency of package" is clear enough ; but the question is *what do those words mean in a bill of lading forming the contract between a merchant and a shipowner on the import carrying trade from China to Bombay?* Would the merchant, from the language of this stipulation, have fair and reasonable notice that packages up to the ordinary average of strength and sufficiency in the import trade from China to Bombay, could in any event be treated by the shipowner by virtue of this stipulation, as "insufficient packages," within the meaning of the clause?

It appears to me that the merchant shipper under this bill of lading could not have such notice, but that he would, on the contrary, have a clear right to consider under this stipulation that if his packages were up to the usual standard of strength and sufficiency in the trade between China and Bombay, for the transport on that voyage of goods of the weight and description actually packed in them (which the evidence adduced at the hearing proves to my satisfaction that in the present case they were) then they were not "insufficient" packages according to the true meaning of this condition. As to the shipowners (the Company), it is clear that the condition having been inserted by them in limitation of their common law liability as carriers, its words must, according to the usual rules of legal construction, be taken *contra proferentes.* It was in the power of the Company to have made the meaning of this clause clear and explicit beyond all chance of mistake ; as they have not done so, but left its meaning to some extent equivocal, that interpretation must be adopted, which while strictly consistent with, and merely explanatory of the language of the clause, is the most favourable for the merchant shipper.

The parties to this contract cannot, in my view, according to the rules that govern the construction of mercantile instruments, be taken as meaning that packages sufficient, according to the usual course of trade, for the ordinary wear and tear of a voyage from China to Bombay were "insufficient packages" within the meaning of this stipulation.

The conclusion I come to, therefore, on this part of the case is, that the plaintiff has a cause of action, in respect of loss sustained by reason of the damage done to his packages in the course of their transit in the defendants' steamers from Hongkong to Bombay.

(9.) The next question is to what extent are the defendants liable, in other words, what is the true measure of damages to which the plaintiff is entitled?

The plaintiff was proved to be an *importing* merchant, and the customers with whom alone he deals in Bombay to be *wholesale* merchants and none other. Now the result of the whole evidence in the case, in my opinion, clearly shows that for the purposes of the plaintiff's trade as an importing merchant, dealing with wholesale merchants, and with them only, this consignment of the plaintiff arrived at Bombay in an *unmerchantable state*. As to the state in which the packages actually arrived no evidence given in the case materially contravened the clear and explicit testimony of that very respectable and reliable witness Captain Blackburn (witness No. II.) who surveyed all the packages as they lay on the bunder on the 18th of April last (*see his Report marked for identification and deposed to by the witness as being an accurate account of the then state of plaintiff's packages*). As to the question, how far packages arriving in such a state were or were not (for the purposes of the plaintiff's trade as an importing merchant transacting business solely with wholesale dealers) merchantable, I was particularly impressed by the evidence of Mr. Crawford (witness No. XVI). which was given in that temperate, candid, and cautious manner which I have invariably found to characterize his testimony in the witness-box. His evidence was substantially supported by that of the plaintiff's son (witness No. I.) and by witnesses Nos V. and XV. ; nor was it met, as to this point, by any counter-evidence of anything like similar weight and value.

For the purposes then of the plaintiff's trade, his consignment, arriving in the state it did, was, in my opinion, unmerchantable, and, that being so, I am further of opinion that he was justified in refusing to take delivery of it (full freight having been previously paid at Hongkong) and that he had a legal right—leaving the Company to make what they could of the proceeds—to demand of them compensation for their failure to perform their contract.

(10.) Then what is the measure of that compensation? The answer I think is clear if we attend to the very terms of the contract. By the contract the Company were bound to deliver this consignment to plaintiff in like good order and condition as it had been shipped at Hongkong. Had they so delivered it, what would the plaintiff have realized? The market price of the day on his consignment, arriving sound. The Company having failed so to deliver it—it having arrived in such a state that the plaintiff was entitled to refuse to take delivery of it at all—to what is the plaintiff entitled? Clearly to be put in such a position as he would have been in had the Company performed their duty and delivered his consignment to him in a sound and merchantable condition. In other words, he is entitled to receive from the Company, as compensation, a sum equal to the wholesale price which he might have received for his goods, had they arrived sound, at the rate of the day of arrival.

(11.) The plaintiff's son (witness No. I.) states this market rate to have been ; for the bangles at from Rs. 140 to 150 per box ; for the yellow stone at from Rs. 35 to 40 per box ; for the brass leaf at from Rs. 120 to 125 per box ; taking the lower of these estimates this would make

On 7 boxes bangles (7 by 140)	Rs.	980
On 20 boxes of yellow stones (20 by 35)..	„	700
On 30 boxes brass-leaf (30 by 120)	„	3,600
Altogether making a total of............	Rs.	5,280

By his plaint the plaintiff only claims Rs. 5,120 as damages and he cannot have more than he so claims ; but to the whole of that amount in my opinion, he is fully entitled ; it being of course understood that the Company are, on their part, entitled to the proceeds of the consignment of which the plaintiff has, according to my judgment, rightfully refused to take delivery.

(12.) The decree therefore will be for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,120 damages with costs ; and interest at 6 per cent on the amount of the judgment till payment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the report of the case brought against us by the "Indian Carrying Company" it is stated that the plaintiff "believed we were in difficulties." We are happy to say that "this belief" is utterly without foundation. We admitted the claim but *not the interest*, inasmuch as the Indian Carrying Company have only recently completed their contract with us.

9th Jan. HASTINGS AND COMPANY.

DEFUNCT PUBLIC COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In an article from the *Home News* dated the 10th of December, which was extracted in your issue of Tuesday last, I find the following statement regarding the Bank of London :—

"It appears that the official liquidator of the Bank of London will make application to the Court of Chancery next week for leave to declare a further dividend of 5s. 4d., which, together with the previous dividend of 6s. 8d. paid in August, makes a payment of 12s. in the pound. The dividend will be paid as speedily as the necessary forms will allow, and of which due notice will be given, while at the same time a statement of the position and liquidation of the Bank up to the present period will also be circulated."

I may remark upon this statement that official liquidators in London seem bound to circulate "a statement of the position and liquidation" of all estates with which they are entrusted, and suppose the rule holds good in Bombay also. If so, we may soon expect to see some documents of very special interest to this community. Statements of "position and liquidation" of our Joint Stock Companies will be most instructive to a people who have hitherto known nothing of such matters. The origin, course, and downfall of great estates and greater Joint Stock Associations, are well known ; and to complete our instruction in insolvency all that is wanted is just accounts of the "position and liquidation" of our public Companies. If official liquidators will only give us these in a clear, intelligible manner, they will be regarded as the best benefactors of Bombay. The last of their race in the present generation it may be, but like Benjamin amongst the twelve tribes, they shall divide the spoil, and thereafter circulate the statement of the position and liquidation" of their respective Banks and Financials, when we shall all learn how the candle burnt down to the socket.

ENQUIRER.

THE GOVERNOR'S DURBAR AT KURRACHEE.

(*From Our Paper, January 4.*)

ON New Year's day at 12-30 P.M., His Excellency the Governor held a Durbar at the Frere Hall with the objects of bestowing the Insignia of the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, on Shet Naomull of our city, of meeting the Municipal Commissioners, and of conferring rewards on such native servants as have distinguished themselves by their zeal and honesty. The approaches to the Hall were handsomely decorated with flags and a variety of plants producing a very beautiful effect. A full company of Her Majesty's 1st Baloochees with its complement of officers, and the regimental colors, stood at the southern gate way as a Guard of Honor. Entering the lower Hall selected to hold the Durbar in, one could not but be struck with the great taste displayed in its ornamentation which we can but faintly describe. At the doorway at the south end stood a dais covered by an octagonal shaped canopy made up of scarlet silk damask, trimmed with very rich gold lace, the curtains being most gracefully draped and looped up at the sides with gold cord and tassels. The dais was covered with black cloth braided and bound with gold lace, a dark-green cloth curtain trimmed with gold forming the background, which was drawn up until Sir Bartle Frere was seated when it was lot fall. On the dais was a magnificent Turkish carpet, and a handsome chair on either side of the seat or throne prepared for the Governor, which was covered with scarlet broad cloth of the finest texture, richly trimmed with gold lace. Before the dais was laid another splendid Turkish carpet, the floor of the Hall being covered with an immense carpet of red, white, and blue stripes running right along its entire length. Flags and pennants were suspended and festooned all round the walls, and richly damasked and carved couches and chairs well arranged filled the entire arena. At bout 11 o'clock the dignitaries and gentry of the city began to arrive, and by noon the place was literally thronged to overflowing. Major Lambert, assisted by Mr. Saee Ellapa, the Foujdar, leading the arrivals to their respective seats so long as they could be accommodated. Amongst those present we observed Mr. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, and Major General J. C. Heath, Commanding Sind Division of the Army, the former being provided with a chair on the right, and the latter on the left of the dais ; Mr. W. M. Cogland the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Melville, the District Judge, both of whom were in their robes ; the members of the bar including Messrs. Eugene Leggett, D. W. Barrett, Atmaram Pretamdass, Hussan Ally and Dyaram, Mr. W. Boulton, Judge of the Small Cause Court and his Chief Clerk, Colonel Marston, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Saee Ellapa, the Foujdar, and the native officers of Police, Major Lambert, the President of the Municipality, Mr. E. Nash, Secretary, Mr. Ashby Ingle, Deputy Collector, Mr. William Wells, Dr. Bean, Capt. Phelps, R. E., Lieutenant Merewether, R. E., Shet Naomul, and all the other Municipal Commissioners, Mr. W. H. Price, C. E., Superintendent Harbour Works, their Highnesses the Rajas of Sattara and Kolapoor, Poladh Sing, son of the Chief of Sathpoora, the Ameers Hassain Ally, Hossain Ally, and Ahmed Khan, Talpoors, the Syuds of Tatta, Major Carnegy, the Adjutant General, Captain Campbell, Quarter Master General, Captain Young, Paymaster, Major Church, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Captain Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent Thur and Parkur, Messrs. Rawlinson, McNeil and Ross of the Sind Railway, Mr. Marescaux of the Agra Bank, Mr. A. E. Denso of Volkart Brothers, Mr. W. M. Malvery, Editor of *Our Paper*, and a host of other gentlemen both military and civil, including merchants and bankers. A large number of ladies also graced the Hall. At about half-past twelve the booming of 17 guns told the assembly of the approach of His Excellency the Governor who was accompanied by Lady and the Misses Frere, and attended by Mr. Mansfied, Commissioner in Sind, the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, Member of the Bombay Council, Major Leach, Private Secretary, Major Seymour Clerk, Military Secretary, Dr. Cruickshank, Medical Adviser, and Captain Watts, Aide de camp. On His Excellency's entering the Hall every one present rose until he took his chair, Mr. Mansfield being on his right, and the Honble Mr. Ellis on his left, the ladies and members of the Staff being accommodated in the body of the Hall in front seats. Sir Bartle after acknowledging the salutation of the assembly, commanded Mr. Chapman as a representative of the Bombay Government, and Major Lambert as that of Sind, to introduce Shet Naomull of our city, which being done, His Excellency rose, and in a clear audible voice thus addressed him :—

SHET NAOMULL,—I have received from His Excellency the Viceroy and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, instructions "to deliver to you a Grant under Her Majesty's sign manual, conferring on you the dignity of a Companion of the said Order, together with the Insignia thereof," and in so doing I have been instructed "to omit no circumstance which may conduce to give dignity and honor to the occasion." It is not necessary that I should now dilate on the character or greatness of the distinction which Her Majesty thus confers on you. It admits you to a brotherhood which numbers among its members all that is most illustrious in or belonging to India, the Sovereign and the Heir Apparent to the Throne, the Viceroy of this great dependency, the heroes and the statesmen who have contributed to acquire and maintain the Indian Empire, and the Princes most illustrious for their descent or most distinguished for their great qualities as rulers.

Of your claims to be enrolled in such noble company it is not necessary that I should here speak. Very recently in this Hall, the Acting Commissioner of the Province, in announcing to you Her Majesty's gracious purpose, dwelt on your life-long devotion to the British Government ; and I need not further describe the services which he then recounted, but I am personally glad of the opportunity of expressing my own strong sense of the assistance I received from you during the troublous years of 1857-58.

You had great influence amongst your countrymen, you possessed information drawn from every part of Northern and Western India, and you placed all unreservedly at the disposal of Government.

When many of your countrymen were appalled by the greatness of the danger, and believed that some catastrophe threatened the existence of the British Empire in India, you never faltered in your sagacious trust in the power of the British Government to uphold the cause of law and order, and had you been one of those brave Islanders who then fought for British supremacy, you could not have shown a more thorough confidence in the ultimate triumph of the British arms.

It is a great source of pleasure to me in now leaving Sind before I take my final departure from India, to be permitted to confer this honour on you in the presence of the Commissioner of the Province, and of my colleague Mr. Ellis, both of whom have laboured so long in Sind and so highly appreciate your services. This honour will, I trust, be regarded by your countrymen in Sind not simply as a distinction conferred on you personally, but as an evidence of the gracious regard of Her Majesty for this distant province, and for those commercial interests of which you may here be regarded as a chief representative among the native community.

There is one act of yours to which I would more particularly allude as showing your just appreciation of the character of the British rule—and which will, I trust, find imitators among your countrymen. Few know better than yourself the power of the British nation in war, and their skill in all the arts of commerce. But you also know that there is in every Englishman's mind a strong conviction that man does not live by bread alone, and that there are things more valuable than victory in battle or success in commerce. You have not personally had the advantages of an English education, and it is therefore the more remarkable that you should have determined to send your grandson, to what is, in your estimation, a distant land, there to acquire such an education as an Indian University can give, the principles by which the conduct of educated Englishmen is ruled. I trust on my return to Bombay to see conferred on your grandson the distinction of a University degree, and I trust that God will grant you a long life, not only to enjoy your own honours, but to see them continued and augmented by those you leave behind you.

His Excellency then delivered to Shet Naomull the Grant under the Queen's Sign Manual and the Insignia of the Order.

On Shet Naomull, C. S. I., retiring, Major Lambert introduced the Municipal Commissioners, to whom His Excellency said :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, I am glad the Collector has given me this opportunity of meeting you all again before I leave Sind, and of expressing to you the great pleasure with which I have seen the many Municipal improvements which have been carried out since I left Kurrachee.

The Commissioner has been good enough to explain to me the various plans he has in contemplation for enlarging the Municipal constitution of this town. The capital of the province has far outgrown the simple arrangements which sufficed in former days, and it is requisite that the Municipality should be placed on a wider and more permanent footing. I shall be very glad, if before I leave Bombay, I am able to do anything towards giving legislative sanction to the measures he proposes.

Foremost amongst the present wants of Kurrachee is the provision of an ample supply of good water. This appears to me almost the only great Municipal improvement which has not made much progress of late years ; but from what the Commissioners told me, I am sanguine that he will be able to select from among the plans before him one which will be effectual in giving the town of Kurrachee a sufficient supply of this great necessary of life, this most essential preliminary to all great sanitary improvement. I would, however, remind you that neither this nor any other really valuable additions to your present resources can be attained without increased expenditure which must be provided for by increasing the income of the Municipality, and this cannot be effected without effort or sacrifice on behalf of those who will benefit by the improvements.

The Municipal Commissioners returning to their seats, Mr. Shokeyram, the Mooktyarkar of Kurrachee was presented to His Excellency who bestowed a very handsome loongee or waistband on him ; Mr. Sayee Ellapa, the Foujdar, followed and received a valuable shawl ; Russaldar Natha Khan and Subedars Goolam Hyder, Alladad, and Abdoola, of the City and Rural Police, were also presented with loongees, all these native officers having been most favourably commended to His Excellency by their superiors. Then were presented the members of the Bar by Mr. Coghlan ; the Deputy Educational Inspector by Mr. Moore, and the Synds of Tatta, the two little sons of the Jam of the Jokeas, and the Dufterdar by Major Lambert. To one and all the Governor had a kind word to say. The business of the day having been concluded, His Excellency bowed repeatedly to the assembly, who again rose while he and party took their departure under a second salute of 17 guns.

We must not omit to mention that the decorations of the room and approches were entrusted to Mr. E. Nash, the Municipal Secretary, Mrs. Nash, assisted by Mrs. J. N. C. Beyts, making up and trimming the dais and canopy, and all must admit that nothing could have been more beautiful, nothing more elegant and chaste than their handiwork. Dense crowds including people holding the highest positions, both Europeans and natives, stood outside the Hall to get a glimpse of the proceedings, there being not a single seat in the great room that was unoccupied.

THE YEAR.

WE make the following extracts from the *Friend of India's* Review of the year 1866 :—

COMMERCIAL REACTION.

A warning of the coming monetary collapse was given early in 1865 on the close of the American War. In the first panic caused by that event the price of cotton fell to a very low point, and during the months of May, June and July Bombay saw the first harvest of great failures. But soon a rebound took place to almost the highest figure paid for cotton during the war, and 1866 opened with the demand for money in the markets of London, Paris, Calcutta and Bombay higher, and trade generally more active than it had been for years. For a time money was simply not to be had in Bombay, while the Bank's rate of discount in Calcutta rose to the highest minimum ever known in the history of India, or 15 per cent. That was on 17th April, a day which introduced a long series of commercial calamities. The sagacious foresight which characterised the management of the Bank not only proved the salvation of Calcutta but helped Bombay. Not one sound applicant was refused assistance, and even the Commercial Bank, a Bombay concern which proved to be the first of the great failures of the year, had its fall lightened in Calcutta by assistance which tended to keep the growing panic in the bazaar within the limits of a prudent distrust. Hardly had the Commercial Bank fallen, when the telegraph flashed news thick and fast of the stoppage of Barned's Bank, Liverpool, the crash of the long trusted house of Overend Gurney and Co., and—to India, worse than all—the failure of Agra and Masterman's Bank on 14th June. Trade ceased for all credit was destroyed. What added to the bitterness of these calamities was that, while India was a terrible sufferer, she was in no way directly responsible for them. In the case of the once prosperous Agra and Commercial Banks, the ruin was due to the transfer of their head quarters to London, by which their business became unhealthily inflated and they were dragged into the whirlpool of unsound speculation. Before the year closed the leading shareholders of the Agra Bank were so convinced of the healthy and profitable character of its Indian business, that a proposal was agreed to by the creditors to allow of its re-establishment, a first instalment having been already paid, and the rest being promised in full with interest in the course of a year. More than the required capital was subscribed and something was done to cover up, at least, the deep scars made in every circle of Indian society by the stoppage. But nothing will heal wounds far more serious than even those made by the failure of the six great houses of Calcutta and subsequently of the Union Bank.

The news of such catastrophes in England, which merely sent up the Bank rate in Calcutta and Madras, had a terrible effect in Bombay. Overtrading in cotton, with its attendant gambling among a large and varied Oriental population, might have been soon cured. Blind speculation in the shares of Companies established nominally to reclaim land might have been checked, with only the loss of a few millions of the great wealth poured into the island during the American war. But nothing could avail to save a community of Christians, Parsees and Hindoos alike from almost universal demoralisation and ruin, when the very institution established to regulate and uphold the credit of the Presidency was found leading the van of gamblers and madmen. The Bank of Bombay was guilty of conduct compared with which that of all the offenders is venial. What shall be said of the authors of the clause in the new charter, which permitted the Bank to lend money on gambling shares, and of the managers of the Bank in the two years ending last April? The greatest speculator in the island, Mr. Premchund Roychund, who failed during the year for upwards of two millions sterling was not only a director for a time, but seems to have obtained loans on the most worthless securities in the name of another. The most honoured of the Parsees, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejheebhoy, had to compound with his creditors for an enormous sum, and may be taken as a type of that enterprising and once stainless community, as Mr. Premchund is of the Hindoos. And the rapid transformation in the character of English society may be imagined from the fact that an obscure adventurer, named Dr. Diver, rose to its highest ranks, and after purchasing large properties like Government House at Dapoorie and "promoting" companies which reckoned their capital by millions, had to escape from his creditors, leaving an umbrella as his sole assets. Bank after bank, financial association after financial association, joint stock company after joint stock company, tumbled down like houses of cards, and almost allowed their existence to the facilities granted by the Bank of Bombay. Companies for reclaiming the foreshores of Back Bay and Mazagon, which had paid sums of half a million for swamps to be reclaimed and for hills to throw into them, and had bought the magic names of Christian and Hindoo "promoters" at prices varying from two to twenty lacs of rupees a piece, were wound up, with nothing to show for the money they had squandered beyond a few acres of earth at places where it was hardly wanted. One company alone remained of all the band,—the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and that had been established before the cotton mania began, and owed nothing to it except high prices, great delay, and considerable difficulty in inducing its new shareholders to pay up calls for the completion of a really magnificent undertaking. Of the hundred of companies projected during the madness fostered by the Bank of Bombay only a dozen survive, and most of them await the execution of the insolvent court, for no one will pay the more than eight millions sterling of calls on their shares. And what has the Bank gained by its folly? The loss of half its capital. All the public virtues have been killed. Charity has been stinted and public institutions have been strangled or starved by the high prices caused by speculation. New Bombay is not yet built, nor fortified, nor prepared by docks and hotels and public conveniences for the passenger trade of all India. The folly of Bombay has not been confined to itself. Granted a double allowance for public works on the promise that it would repay the money by the sale of land at exorbitant rates, its Government has been forced to confess inability, and to save the Budget from a recurrence of the disgraceful deficits of the pre-Wilson period, the Government of India was forced to raise a special loan of sixty lacs, only two of which Bombay itself supplied.

Bombay has been a great offender, but it must not be supposed that she has been without imitators. Calcutta and Assam tell a tale, in their own small way, of commercial collapse and immorality. In the former the joint-stock principle ran wild in the form of converting the business of tradesmen into companies with limited liability. Most of them subsided or dragged on a miserable existence, but only in the case of one of them Spence's Hotel, did the Divers of Bombay find an imitator in a Mr. W. Anderson. In the eighteen months since the close of the American war first began to affect credit, not less than a million sterling has been lost in the tea estates of Assam. The cause must first be sought in the general neglect or positive misgovernment of that fertile province ever since we were forced to shut the Burmese out of it. But to these sources of evil must be added the excessive speculations in land since 1861 and the mismanagement, under hasty legislation, of the supply of labour. The bad government would have resulted only in slow progress ; the speculation caused unhealthy development and the rash legislation completed the ruin. Vendors of estates like Mr. Barry, M. P. left it too often to ignorant buyers to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the soil, the extent of the cultivation and the facilities of transit. With perhaps two exceptions, not an estate was sold to a company in Assam and Cachar for which at least one-third more than its value was not paid. "Promoters" were too often liberally rewarded. Managers who had faithfully served private owners became careless when responsible only to a corporation. In one year the price at which coolies could be imported was doubled by an Act of the Bengal Council. This might have gone on for a time, but when Banks began to fail and those who survived ceased their advances, gardens were thrown on the market and sold at a tenth of their actual value. Many a company was wound up during the year, the majority of the others paid no dividends, and many an Anglo-Indian, already reeling under the stoppage of the Agra Bank, found his savings locked up or lost for ever.

Although the past year has thus been commercially the gloomiest in the history of India, when many causes combined to make it most prosperous but for man's shortsightedness and immoral haste to be rich, the gloom is temporary. Statistics show that nearly forty millions have been hoarded in the Bombay Presidency during the past five years, and whatever may be the state of the trading class the peasantry been enriched. The commerce of the gr[illegible] ports of India has progressively incre[illegible] the fall in that of Bombay reduces [illegible] nearer a healthy level. In 1865 [illegible] trade was as follows, and though [illegible] last it has fallen off owing to [illegible] commercial confidence, the dimin[illegible] temporary and it is healthy. [illegible] estimate is excessive from the fi[illegible] given to cotton and the fact that [illegible] again exported are twice reck[illegible] other ports except those of Bomb[illegible] show a steady and healthy incr[illegible]

	Merchandise.	Trea
Bengal,..................	£37,220,182	£13,6[illegible]
B. Burmah,..........	9,736,338	3,3[illegible]
Madras, ...	13,946,429	1,95[illegible]
Bombay, ...	......	[illegible]
Sindh, ...	4,647,485	16[illegible]

Thus the flow of merchandise [illegible] from India proper, omitting the St[illegible] ment, amounted to more than a hundre[illegible] sterling. The hoards of Bombay will [illegible] allured to the light. The compl[illegible] railway system, a weekly mail and the [illegible] ment of the overland Transport [illegible] will [illegible] 1868, go far to make up to Bombay for the trading wealth which Calcutta enjoys as th[illegible] of the Gangetic and Burrampooter valle[illegible] the Bay of Bengal. Assam will follow Ca[illegible] its restoration to prosperity, under a di[illegible] Government, after the first race of [illegible] have paid the penalty.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE HOOGH[illegible]

(*From the Englishman, Jan. 3.*)

IT is our melancholy duty to hasten before the public, such particulars of [illegible] ble accident last evening as have alre[illegible] us. The *Howrah*, Captain Jerry, had [illegible] on her last trip and had reached [illegible] while the *Calcutta*, Captain Taylor [illegible] the gardens to make the last trip, [illegible] up those of the pleasure-seekers wh[illegible] the moment of leaving—as long as [illegible] the signal being given that the [illegible] paring to start the rush to her w[illegible] she was crowded with, at the low[illegible] some 500 or 600 persons. A[illegible] more were left behind to denou[illegible] arrangements made for their tran[illegible] bewail their bad luck in not sec[illegible] That which to hundreds last eve[illegible] a subject for grumbling and co[illegible] this morning been accepted in [illegible] a great stroke of good fortune. [illegible] that, in the morning, the *Calcutta* is [illegible] come into collision with an iron vess[illegible] Garden Reach, and that in the aftern[illegible] reversed the advertised times, of [illegible] Calcutta and Howrah, and left at th[illegible] Ghat hundreds of disappointed plea[illegible] who this morning have exchanged [illegible] congratulations, upon the chance [illegible] prived them of the pleasure they h[illegible] ed. Having crowded her decks [illegible] which seemed scarcely possible, th[illegible] the gardens and speeded on her wa[illegible] last of the ebb tide towards town. [illegible] not here, of course, offer any comme[illegible] conduct of the Captain, as at four [illegible] afternoon the preliminary investigatio[illegible] disaster will take place before the Co[illegible] shall confine ourselves simply to th[illegible] they are at present reported. The ste[illegible] came up the river, a long way out of h[illegible] she was not in the fair-way, but beyond [illegible] of tugs which marks the limits of the [illegible] the west. This would make her some hundred yards out of her course. Just o[illegible] the Ice House Ghat, well over on the [illegible] side of the river, is a very tall whit[illegible] marking the spot where the *Satellite* sa[illegible] ing the Cyclone of 1864, and althou[illegible] Captain appears to have been war[illegible] the proximity of this buoy the [illegible] passed over it, doing herself serious dam[illegible] and immediately afterwards struck on the wrec[illegible] and began to fill. She had barely got twice he[illegible] own length from the place of this second mishap, which was made known to the passengers by a grating noise along her sides, than the firemen were driven out of the engine room by a rush of water, which made it evident tha[illegible] vessel could only float a few minutes longer. At this moment the cry was raised that the steamer was sinking, and that scene of confusion and sickening fear began, which has led to such terrible results. The accusa[illegible] brought against the Captain are, that he [illegible] intoxicated, and unfit to manage his vess[illegible] and that at the first cry of alarm, he set [illegible] example, which the panic stricken crowds in [illegible] charge were only too ready to follow. [illegible] is accused of having divested himself [illegible] his coat, [illegible] up his trousers above his knees, seeing wh[illegible] numbers did the same, some gentlemen thro[illegible] in off all but their trousers, and some actua[illegible] stripping and plunging into the water. [illegible] crowd of passengers was, as a matter of cours[illegible] a most miscellaneous one, consisting of Euro[illegible] peans, Natives, Jews, Parsees, Moguls, and re[illegible] presentatives of all the races and tribes inhabi[illegible] [illegible]

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The *Burmah* sent two boats and saved numbers, whilst the *Orissa* despatched her cutter in charge of the 3rd officer, Mr. Naylor, and rescued at least another 20.

The *Newcastle* also sent two boats, which under Mr. Murray and Mr. Smith, were in the water as soon as the former heard the outcries; as they were passing the *Sampson*, they picked up two children floating on a piece of wood whom they received into the boat, and finally sent home to their parents at Dum-Dum in charge of the police. A little further on a gentleman and [illegible] were saved, and on reaching the wreck, room was found for as many as the boat could hold. These officers also saved 20.

There were others present, equally active and [illegible] equally anxious to be useful, but we have not succeeded in learning their names, or the names of the vessels to which they belonged. Of the scene depicted by those present, it is impossible to give our readers an idea, even the faintest. Crowds rushed into *dinghees* which were upset and swamped in the struggle; crowds threw themselves headlong into the river, a few ladies managed to get on board a large country boat and then utterly regardless of those they had left behind bethought themselves only of urging the manjee to put them ashore. And all this happened in the dimness of a moonless evening. Men who ought to have protected the ladies present and calmed their fears were the first to excite alarm, and the readiest to give aid to the fatal influence which had seized on all; one poltroon was heard shouting—"a thousand rupees for a boat!" After the first few minutes all order was impossible, for the noise and confusion were such as to carry away the timid, and render futile the efforts of the bravest-hearted. Alongside ladies were dragged out of the water by their dresses, by the hair of the head, and on board the crush and struggles to escape were so terrible and heartless, that some had their clothes literally torn off them, others were seen wrenching off their skirts petticoats and crinolines, and in an inconceivably short space of time the whole surface of the water in the neighbourhood of the steamer was covered with articles of clothing. The police have secured much of this, and a visit to the Police hulk, and a glance at the clothes collected by Mr. Superintendent Ferris' men, would give a better idea of the awful struggles made by the crowd in the extremity of their fear, the desperation of their terror, than any description however graphic. We cannot however omit to record the noble conduct of one lady, who acted throughout with a [illegible] bravery beyond all praise. Leaving her husband to set an example of calm and patience she went about with quiet and cheering words endeavouring to calm the timid and reassure those who were least panic-stricken. Her example and bearing were not without its effect, as she gradually gathered about her a knot of ladies and gentlemen who waiting patiently for their turn were saved without difficulty, she and her husband being amongst the last to seek safety. Half a dozen such as this might have led to the salvation of every one on board the ill-fated steamer. There was a panic far beyond the need of the occasion, for with all the confusion the whole of those saved were removed from the wreck in less than an hour. Those who have perished, have been, except in a very few instances, victims to their own blind and unreasoning fears.

The news burst upon the city last evening like a thunder-clap. New Year parties were broken up, and every one hastened to the river to seek a friend, or hear if possible the fate of wife or child, mother or brother, sister or friend. Far into the night sorrowing and anxious groups moved restlessly about from ghat to ghat, in the vain hope of hearing what they had feared to hear, and scarcely had the morning dawned ere the scene of the wreck was crowded with the boats of those in search of the missing, whilst many waited on the bank for the tidings which have proved so sorrowful.

Up to the time of our issuing this extra the following have been reported missing:—

Mr. R. T. Harris, No. 3, Cooper's Lane.
Mr. E. R. Hay, No. 3, Cooper's Lane,
Mrs. Sophia Robertson, No. 13, Sempatollah.
Misses George (2), 21, Entally,
Mr. N. J. Simeon (body recovered).
Mrs. Dixie, Meredith's Lane.
Mrs. Stewart, Royd Street.
Mr. George Smith, Merchant's Clerk, Ballygunge.
Mr. Godfrey, of the Railway.
Mrs. Dyer.
Miss Taylor.
Mr. Dugan, unknown, Engineer.
Abdul Rohman, Coolootolah.
Ernest Mozy and 4 children, two boys and two girls.

Last evening five children were taken to the Police Office, 4 were however claimed during the night, and the fifth this morning.

Since writing the above we have learnt the following additional names:—

Mrs. Brown, Dhurumtollah,
Mr. McGuire,
Mr. Graham.
Mrs. Heeley, Senr.
Mrs. Heeley, Junr.
Mrs. J. Templeton.

Baboo Denonauth Shaw, Mr. Fleming, Mrs. Schrager, and Mr. and Mrs. Oman, who were reported amongst the missing, made, we are glad to say, their appearance late in the afternoon.

Amongst the things found by the Police, were a pair of pantaloons, some crinolines, part of a silk skirt, some petticoats, a gold ring, a gold chain, a pair of gold spectacles, a pair of gold earrings, &c. &c. Some clothes which were marked were sent to their owners, and the rest were made over to the Malkhana.

All day drags were employed without effect on the Seebpore Sana; the only body yet recovered appears to be that of Mr. Simeon. The reports that the body of a lady had been found at Armenian Ghat, and that of a child opposite the Custom House, turned out to be unfounded.

In conclusion, we have to note that at high water the hurricane deck only was out of the water, and that the *Calcutta* lies straight up and down the stream,—why was no attempt made to turn her towards the Howrah Bank?

Since writing the above we have received the following letter from one of the passengers:

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—I was on board the unfortunate steamer with Mrs. Goodall and Miss Marshall, from the time she struck to about the time three-fourths of her passengers had left. I shall endeavour to give such facts as are clear in my mind. I must state that the confusion, noise, and heart-rending cries of those on board greatly tended to keep my mind from being fixed on the incidents of that memorable half hour during which danger was manifest. I did my utmost to be calm; whether I was so or not I will not state. I used my best endeavours to ascertain for all concerned the extent of danger, and the chances of being saved. I made up my mind for the worst; that I was not deceived will be presently seen. I told my wife and friend to keep near me, determined that they should be (God permitting) helped to leave the steamer before me. The panic and confusion was too great to enable any one to reason with the passengers. I spoke to such as spoke to me. I heard some one say from the engine room that the steamer was filling with water. Perceiving that we were drifting at this time I asked the ladies who were with me to go above, and saw them up. I then called out for the Captain and told him that the ship was fast filling with water: he said don't be alarmed. I then told him that the steamer seemed drifting away from the sand; somebody then called out to run her aground. I joined in the advice thus given. The Captain was very excited. As to his fitness to command the steamer I shall perhaps say more hereafter. I spoke to him while he stood on the box of the paddle wheel. I asked why nobody was at the wheel. Perceiving danger increasing I called out repeatedly, and in a loud voice, for boats. The Captain seemed displeased and said we were all right. I persisted in calling out for aid in as loud a tone as I could, as I felt that the steamer was unsafe. I then took the ladies below but finding that there was more water on the deck than when I was last there. I went back with the ladies to the upper deck, and kept calling out for aid. Presently a boat or so came to our rescue. They were soon full of passengers and put off. Other small dinghees came up but seemed afraid to come too close to the steamer, owing to the number of passengers eager to disembark. The confusion at this time was at its height. Ladies and gentlemen jumped overboard; others endeavoured to jump into boats alongside; some succeeded, others failed. Children were lost in the crowd; some endeavoured to follow their respective guardians, but sad to say most perished. The boats seemed to make more for one side of the steamer than the other; the crowd was greatest on the side most of the boats were on. My party and I were on the side the fewest boats came. I stood outside the rails of the steamer intending to put the ladies into the boats as they came alongside. After some time a boat came alongside. I put Mrs. Goodall into it intending Miss Marshall should follow. I was next nearest the boat and could have gone in her, but my doing so would have been at the risk of leaving Miss Marshall behind. She was under my charge and for obvious reasons I would not leave the steamer. Soon after a dinghee came up. Several people rushed on board and she put off, before we had an opportunity, to go to her fore part. She turned slightly and I took the opportunity with the aid of the man at the helm to get Miss Marshall on board from the after part of the boat. I then followed; we were not one second on the dinghee before she turned right over. Miss M. held me and we two clung to the bottom of the dinghee; presently the boat went down and we were both in the river. Several others were likewise in the water, but evidently some able to swim and others not. Miss M. and I came up and went down the water. We both while under water gave up ourselves as lost. At one time I felt my head strike against something. I thought I was under the steamer. Presently Miss Marshall also bumped her head against a boat. We held out our hands and laid hold of two oars. I sang out "a lady, lady, save her, save her:" some of the men on board a boat belonging to the *Burmah* then with great difficulty pulled her up. The boat was then moving off, and on my calling out for help I was likewise pulled up and taken on board the *Interloper*, where I saw several of those who had left the steamer. It is impossible in this short narrative to give a full account of all that happened. I shall be glad if an enquiry is to be instituted, to give a full and detailed account, and I have not the slightest doubt but that the result of a strict investigation will bring about some improvement in departments where it is sadly required.

E. B. GOODALL.

3, Old Post Office Street, January 2, 1867.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest upon the body of Mr. Job Simeon, one of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives by the sinking of the *Calcutta*, on Tuesday evening, was held by Mr. J. B. Roberts, Coroner, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Woodroffe appeared on behalf of the master of the steamer, who was present in custody. The Jury having viewed the body which laid in the dead-house of the Medical College Hospital, the following evidence was taken:—

Dr. Woodford stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, and was of opinion that death was caused by drowning.

Alexander Meudes stated.—I am a reporter to the *Indian Daily News*. On the 1st January I left the Botanical Gardens at 5 P. M. on board the steam ferry *Calcutta*. The commander of that steamer was the prisoner Captain Taylor. The body viewed by the Jury was that of Mr. Job Simeon. I saw Mr. Simeon alive on board the *Calcutta* about a quarter after five o'clock yesterday. We were then under steam for *Calcutta*. We touched at Neemuk Mahal Ghaut. Several passengers alighted there, but Mr. Simeon did not. I observed all those who went on shore. We then left for *Calcutta* under Captain Taylor's command. Captain Taylor was standing on the upper deck about a yard away from me. His step was very unsteady, his speech was incoherent, and I heard him giving two or three orders in succession. Heard him say "starboard side," then "starboard side" and then "full power" I saw him holding on to the rails in a very unsteady way, laughing and talking to his friends. Soon after we left the gardens, I was decidedly of opinion that Captain Taylor by reason of his drunkenness was unfit to command the ship. A short while after I heard some one tell Captain Taylor that the vessel had sprung a leak. He replied that there was no fear, and ordered the vessel to be pumped. He moved away after that, and I saw no more of him. I felt a shock. We were then past Prinsep's Ghaut, nearer the Howrah side of the river. Several gentlemen were then looking out for the Captain. I looked for him on deck, but could not see him. Soon after I came down when the vessel came to a dead stop. I heard people call for boats. I saw the steamer full of water. I jumped into an up-country boat, and got on shore on the Howrah side.

To the Foreman.—I felt only one shock and no other after that.

To Mr. Woodroffe—I saw Mr. Simeon before we touched Neemuk Mahal Ghat. I came to the conclusion that the Captain was unfit to command the vessel before we touched at Neemuk Mahal Ghaut. I did not think of going ashore at that Ghaut. I did not speak to the Captain myself. He gave his orders in rapid succession. I did not observe the necessity for giving them. There might have been boats on the side. There were a great many boats at the Ghauts. There might have been two hundred persons on the upper deck. I heard no orders given to go down There were people round the steersman; not before him. I told my opinion about Captain Taylor's inebriety to Captain Penny. Eight or ten minutes passed between the time I felt the shock and the time the vessel came to a stand. There was a very great confusion on board after the shock. I cannot say if the course was then altered. Several persons threw themselves overboard. I don't know the names of the Captain's friends.

Walter Joseph Etheridge, on oath stated.—I am a Branch Pilot in the Bengal Pilot Service. I was on board the *Calcutta* when she left the Botanical Garden's Ghaut yesterday at about 5 P. M. Captain Taylor (the prisoner) was the commander. Was standing near the captain when leaving the Ghaut. He passed the steamer over to Neemuk Mahal Ghaut, close under the bows of the French Mail steamer, and alongside a cargo boat where a jetty had been rigged up. The passengers who left the steamer there alighted on the cargo boat, and went on to the jetty. Heard Captain Taylor give the orders to throw out the bow and stern lines to keep the vessel steady. As far as I saw he was sober. The steamer then proceeded on her way and grazed a boat near Prinsep's Ghaut, but did no harm. When nearly opposite Banksball Ghaut, on the Howrah side, the steamer went foul of something. I thought it was a wreck. I saw the engineer come up and whisper something to Captain Taylor. This made me think something was wrong, and I then saw the steamer settling by the head. Before this I heard the Captain give the necessary orders to keep the side lights out and blow the steam whistle. I am acquainted with the navigation of the river. Where the steamer struck was not a proper place for her to be in. I made the remark to a Mr. Stone at the time, that it would be better if the Captain kept the vessel in the middle of the stream. I supposed that the reason the Captain was keeping so close to the other shore was that he intended to land the Howrah passengers first. At the place where the vessel struck, it was shoal water. Several country boats were anchored there, and it was also known that during the cyclone several wrecks had taken place there. That is why I wonder at Captain Taylor going there. The vessel altered her course over to the Howrah side, when abreast of Fort Point. During the whole of the time I was on board the steamer, I had no reason to believe the Captain was otherwise than sober. If he had been drunk he could not have done what he did do. The vessel became a wreck before I left, and I believe that I was about the last to leave. The passengers were calling out for boats. I only saw one man in the water. Did not see Captain Taylor from the time the vessel struck until I was going on shore. Just before she struck, the Captain was on the bridge. As I was going ashore I saw Captain Taylor handing a little girl into the dinghy. I cannot account for the Captain taking the vessel into shoal water. It was an error in judgment in my opinion his going over to that side of the river. I saw a gentleman trying to clear the gangway, to give the man at the wheel an opportunity to see ahead. I believe the Captain to have been sober and quite competent to take charge of the ship. Heard him once order the helm to be ported in order to clear a country boat which would otherwise have been run down.

A. G. Saltana, stated.—I am an Hotel-keeper in Cossitollah. I was present with Inspector Wise when the prisoner was arrested. He was in a jolly-boat on the river, between the wrecks of the *Howrah* and the *Calcutta*. It was between 11 and 12 o'clock.

The inquest was then adjourned till the following morning at 10-30 A. M., and the prisoner was removed in custody.

Mr. Woodroffe's right of cross-examination in detail was reserved.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	,, MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	,, DENT & Co.
Shanghai	,, DENT & Co.
Mauritius	,, BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	,, DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	,, DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	,, MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	,, ELDER & Co.
Sydney	,, FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	,, DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further Information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital—*One Million Pounds Sterling*. HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

NOTICES.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

ALL DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested without delay to send their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866, to T. F. PUNNETT, Manager to the Trustees.
No 6, Rampart Row, 16th November 1866.

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cattle Plague having subsided, we are enabled to reduce the price of the above as under:—

Albert and Double Gloster Cheese, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. each, (*suitable for Messes*)...	at Rs.	1	4	per lb.
Chedder, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine, varying from 7 to 12 lbs.	at ,,	1	4	,,
Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs.	at ,,	1	6	,,
Wiltshire Bacon in cut	at ,,	1	4	,,
York and Wiltshire Hams	at ,,	1	4	,,

These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SELECTED BORDEAUX CLARETS.—The undersigned are now landing their quarterly shipments of Finest Clarets:—

			per dozen.	
Chateaux Margaux	Dinner Wines	at	34	0
Leoville		at	28	0
St. Julien		at	24	0
Medoc Best		at	16	0
Do. (in pints), for breakfast or cup		at	9	0
Medoc Petit (in quarts only)		at	12	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
N. B.—Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1867.—TREACHER, & COMPANY (LIMITED) have now received their annual supply of LETTS' DIARIES for 1867 viz:—

	Size		Size
No. 1 Quarto	7½ by 9¼	No. 8 Octavo.	4½ by 7¼
,, 2 do.		,, 9 do.	
,, 2 H do.		,, 10 do.	
,, 2 do.		,, 11 do.	
,, 4 do.		,, 11 B do.	
		,, 11 D do.	

POCKET EDITIONS.

	Size		
No. 12 octavo enl.	3¼ by 6	18mo. Tuck.	3¼ by 5
,, 12 ,, cloth.		32mo. ,,	2¼ by 3¾
,, 13 ,, enl.		32mo. ,, 22	
,, 13 ,, cloth.			

CHEAP OFFICE EDITIONS.
Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત એડન ઊલ ઇચ્પીનીગ એનડ વીવીંગ કુપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ ઊલ ઇચ્પીનીગ એનડ વીવીંગ કુપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—
On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.
By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th April 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત એંડ ઊલ ઇચ્પીનીગ તથા વીવીંગ કુ૦ (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a SEVENTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 7 Church Street, on or before the 15th November proximo. On all Calls remaining unpaid on or after the 1st December next, Interest shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd October 1866.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.
Wholesale Depôt:—19A, Coleman Street, London.
*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

SINGAPORE PUNE SPARS FOR SALE of various Sizes. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 29th December 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.
Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.
For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, 2 highly finished 10 HP. PORTABLE ENGINES, 2 highly finished 10 HP. HORIZONTAL ENGINES on view on the premises of the Prince of Wales Press Company (Limited) at Colaba. For particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 14th December 1866.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Maharáshtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel, Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenaner Benecke— St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	,,	15	,,
Do.	Do. Pauillac	,,	18	,,
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	,,	25	,,
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		,,	18	,,
Champagne, Lelegard		,,	25	,,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Carsetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

ALLSOPPS' BEER in Quarts, bottled by Friend, on sale at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction will be made for any quantity above 100 dozen.—Apply to the Agents. The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

Dealers and Consumers generally are hereby warned against purchasing from other parties, as Messrs. Allsopps' Labels have recently been fraudulently imitated.
13th October 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc ... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do.	12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents and therefore to make a speedy sale offer it at Qts. Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Pts. Rs. 3-8 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay Monthly Accounts.

ALLSOPP'S BEER on sale at Rs. 5 per dozen
Morice Cox's Do. do. ,, 4½ ,,
A reduction made for 100 dozen or more. Agents, the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 27th December 1866.

Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messrs and private consumers	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
,, ,,	from Native Shopkeepers	to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
,, POONA		to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	,, ,,	Cursetjee & Co.
,, Mhow	,, ,,	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
,, Kurrachee	,, ,,	Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut	,, ,,	Hirjee & Co.
,, Madras	,, ,,	Binny & Co.
,, Calcutta	,, ,,	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of unexceptional quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations are to be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER PALMER & Co. LONDON OFFICES, Wholesale, 44 Mark Lane London.
Do. Do. Retail, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Do. Do. BORDEAUX OFFICE, Place du Champs de Mars.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House:—

BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin	Rs.	48	per dozen.
Nuits	,,	36	,,
Macon	,,	24	,,

The following are already firmly established in public favour:—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.

Forster Traminer	Rs.	33	per dozen.
Rudescheimer	,,	26	,,
Hockheimer	,,	26	,,
Braunberger Moselle	,,	26	,,
CHAMPAGNE.			
Best Dry, a superb beverage	,,	38	,,
Do. pints	,,	20	,,
SHERRIES.			
Amontillado	,,	36	,,
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured	,,	30	,,
Green Seal, golden full bodied	,,	28	,,
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine of a remarkably fine character	,,	24	,,
BRANDY.			
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing	,,	33	,,
WHISKEY.			
Scotch and Irish	,,	21	,,

Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.
Price Lists on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—
SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore free from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24.

LEIBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A due regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and appearance.

Our preparation in its effects has more than justified the encomiums passed upon the Extract by the great Chemist himself.

In bottles Rs. 3, Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 32.—Special terms entered into with Hospitals.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Macdougall's preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfectants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of his household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.
Agents for Western India,
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	35
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	15
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	39
Do. Green Seal	23
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	57
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	5
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay. Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th December 1866.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, next to Chartered Bank of Australia, India, and China, and facing B. & A. Hormusjee's Block. Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE at the premises.

TO LET, a DWELLING HOUSE in the Fort, in a central situation, with very airy Upper Storeys. Large Godowns attached. Apply to
Bombay, 5th January 1867. FORBES & Co.

TO LET, from the 6th instant, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the western side, facing the sea. Drawing Room oil-painted. Vehar Water and two Fountains. Apply to MR. D. R. COLAH, at No. 23, Rose Cottage, Middle Colaba.
2nd January 1867.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
1st November 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, with immediate entry, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and lately vacated by Messrs R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

WANTED.

BANDMASTER REQUIRED for a NATIVE REGIMENT in Poona. For particulars apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
31st Dec. 1866.

WANTED, a SCHOOLMASTER, for the Indo-British Institution. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, and House Rent free. Apply to the Rev. F. J. SPRING, Acting Superintendent, Esplanade.

NO. 1042 OF 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—HINDUSTANI SCHOOLMASTERS, who can speak and write both Hindustani and English, are required. They will be appointed on Salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, and Rs. 35; and hardworking and efficient men may calculate on [illegible] as soon as their work tells on their Schools. The application should be written both in English and in Hindustani by the applicant's own hand, and should state (1) his age, (2) where he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge of Hindustani and of English, (4) his experience as a teacher, (5) his present situation and salary, and (6) the least Salary he would commence on; and should contain copies of his Testimonials made by his own hand.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 4th December, 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR—No 1478 of 1866-67.—SCHOOLMASTERS are required in Berar, commencing on Salaries of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 a month.

2. The application should be written in English and in Marathi, both in the Modi and in the Devanagari character, by the Applicant's own hand. (Importance will be attached to good writing.)

3. The Applicant should state (1) his age, (2) the place or places at which he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge in the usual branches, both in English and in Marathi, (4) his knowledge of Sanskrit, (5) his experience as a teacher, (6) his present Situation and Salary, and (7) the lowest Salary he would commence on. Good hardworking men will be promoted as soon as their labours begin to tell on the numbers and attainments of their Pupils.

4. The Applicant should enclose Copies (made by his own hand) of his Testimonials.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 21st December 1866.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS—

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:— Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler ...Rs. 150

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:— Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor ...135 0

A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box ...120 0

A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle-pointed dividers, with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector ...110 0

A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points ... 10 0

A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory sector and ivory ruler ... 75

A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler 50 0

A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler ... 25

*** SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat morocco case	Rs. 25	0
Pocket Turn, in compass electrum, in a morocco case	26	0
Napier Compass Electrum in case, very compact	22	0
Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch	7	0
Do. do. 6 inch	8	0
Brass Dividers of various sizes from Rs. 3 to	7	0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	3	0
Ivory do. do. do.	3	4
Do. do. jointed	8	0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.
PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.
DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.
TRACING PAPERS.
CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.
Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.
7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

A Lady supposed to be on the point of death cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Doson, of Grundy Hill, Harwich, certifies on February 2nd, 1863, that she was literally covered with sores from head to foot, and that her case was so dangerous and malignant that her dearest friends dared scarcely touch her for fear she should die whilst under their hands. After every likely means of giving relief had been tried in vain, a believer in the efficacy of Holloway's remedies proposed the use of them, but was ridiculed for her pains. At length, however, these medicines were used and to the surprise of herself and relatives, a decided amendment appeared, and perfect recovery ensued.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Masid Bunder, by order of Hajee Mahomed Sedik, and on account of underwriter:—
H. J. A.—96 Bags Sugar more or less damaged by salt water.

SALE OF IVORY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, and on account and risk of first purchaser Namechund Khoosall, and by order of Jairam Damother:—
27 Pieces of Ivory.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 P. M., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, and on account of the Mortgagor, Pestonjee Jehangirjee Lamna, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate lying and being in Ambrolee Oart, or Khetwaddy, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards, or there-abouts, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 287, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, and bounded on the east by the passage of the Ambrolee Oart or Khetwady; on the west by the property of Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubuck; on the north by the property of Dinshaw Jamsetjee; and on the south by the property of Manvel Misquit.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 10th January 1867.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores for Christmas use, received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, French and Spanish Olives, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pate d foie gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, Bon Bon Cosseques, Lemon Barleysugar, Biscuit in variety, Essence of Coffee, Maccaronie, Vermicelli, Zante Currants, Orange, Flower water. Also fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision.

Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th January 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

THISDAY THURSDAY the 10th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of William Smith, Esq., the same consist of a set of Cut Glassware, Flowered Quart and Pint Decanters, Claret Jug with Plated Mountings, a handsome Dinner Service for 12, Breakfast and Tea Sets, a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks by "Elkington," Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dis es, Epergne Salvers, a case of Pearl Handled Fruit Knives, a Set of Blackwood Dining Table in 3 pieces, Circular, Camp, Writing, Dressing, Washing and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Sofas, Easy, Drawingroom and other Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffonier, Bookstand, Iron Cot, Wardrobe, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Clock, Medicine Chest, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 English built Phaeton with Lamps, Cushions, &c.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Tank Bunder, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the owner, and on account and at the risk of Captain C. T. Elnistone, of the ship *Retriever*.
4 Spars. Vitz, 1 Foremast, 1 Main-Mast, 1 Mazon-Mast, and 1 Top-Mast.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, a quantity of English bottled Beer in Quarts, in excellent condition by Titus New-house, &c.
On account of the concerned:—
2 Diamond Rings.
2 Ruby Hoop Ring.
1 Emerald Tippa.

ALSO,

By order of the Mortgagees:—
Several lots of Gold Ornaments.

AT 1 P. M.

On account of whom it may concern:—
One New English built Buggy.
One Ditto. ditto. Shigram.
One Shigram.
One Palkee.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN-WARE, AN ENGLISH PHAETON, A PAIR OF HORSES, &c., AT LOWER COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Lower Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware. Phaeton &c., of B. C. Bailey, Esq., Superintendent Telegraphs, proceeding to Madras.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Phaeton with a pair of [illegible] single and double harness and saddle) with harness complete.

ALSO,

At the same time and place:—
A quantity of Teak posts, Tables, and other unserviceable Stores, the property of Government.

MATERIALS OF AN UPPER-STORIED HOUSE TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M. on the premises, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Trustees of St. Thomas' Cathedral to sell by Public Auction. All the Materials of an Upper-storied House with adjoining cook-house, situated at the S. W. angle of the Cathedral yard. Particulars of ale—25 per cent. deposit at time of sale, balance when marterial, are removed, to be removed to level of ground within fifteen days from date of sale, under penalty of being resold at risk of purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDEDPROPERTY.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee in *Re* Bhut Runsord Nuthoo:—

All that moiety, or half share of, and in all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing on the Fazendaree ground, belonging to Junardhun Ramchunderjee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 88, situate in old Hunoomon Street, in an oart called Kava-ur without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 318 2/9 square yards, be the same, a little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chintoo Juggunath Josey, on or towards the West by the passage of the said Kavasur Street, on or towards the South by the said passage of the said oart, and on or towards the North by the property of the Church of N. S. De Esperancio.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Wares, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Doctor M. Stovell, proceeding to England.

AT 1 P. M.

Carriages and Horses.
1 Brougham.
1 Pair of Bay Carriage Horses, well-matched and fast trotters.
1 Bay Riding Horse.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days previous to the sale.
Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the power of sale given in and by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of December 1865 will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, by order of the mortgagee, Jamadar Amed Bin Oomer bin Amed Ulghahatee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyhavalla, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of January 1867 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property firstly hereinafter described, and also on THURSDAY the 17th day of January 1867 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the secondly hereinafter described property, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Tardeo, near Breach Candy, containing by admeasurement eight thousand and two hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 72 and registered in the Collector's Books under No. 17 Pension and Tax, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the gound of Mingnel Duart, on or towards the North by the ground of Ramlal Thakoorsedass, and on or towards the South by the ground of Wasoodew Thurepie Khutree.

Secondly.—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or bungalow standing thereon, and situate, lying, and being at the Small or Lower Colaba in the Island of Bombay, and admeasuring in length from East to West thirty-four feet and six inches and in breadth from North to South sixty feet, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Catharine Russel and Canjee Chatoor, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the house of Susan Wise; and also all that other piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses thereon situated, lying, and being in Small or Lower Colaba in the oart called Moom, admeasuring in length from North to South 42 feet and 3 inches and in breadth from East to West 60 feet and 9 inches and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhondee Thorma, on or towards the West by public passage, on or towards the North by Hamal Wadee, and on or towards the South by public passage, and which said pieces or parcels of land or ground contain in all by admeasurement four hundred and forty-eight and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and the said Bungalows are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 415 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 71 & 43; and also all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises situate at Small or Lower Colaba, and which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 279, and which said premises are bounded on the North partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Doongersee Gopp, on the South by the property of Framjee Ruttonjee, on the East by the property of Morens Joseph, and on the West by the Colaba Causeway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their office in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Auctioneer.
MACFARLANE & GREEN, Mortgagee's Solicitors.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Splendid Lady's Horse. Canters very short, and has constantly been ridden by a lady for the last year. An Arab Grey, height 14·2; goes in single and double harness. Also a good horse for a gentleman; price Rs. 400. The property of an officer.
No. 5, Forbes Street, BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th January 1867.

G. B. GLADDING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 12 noon, will sell at his rooms, Rampart Row:—
A Broadwood Piano, Book Case, Musical Boxes, Minton's Stationery, 6 Silver Watches, Gilt Jewellery, Table Ornaments, Harness and Saddlery, Rimmell's Perfumery, 1 Case Cash Boxes, 1 Case Account Books, 1 Case Walking Sticks, 1 Case Steel Pens and Pencils, 5 very Superior Despatch Boxes, and any other Goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Superior Russia Leather and Morocco Writing Cases, Key Boxes, &c., and London made Guard and Albert Chains. G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 10th January 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT BANDORA HILL, (OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH).

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M., at the above mentioned place, the elegant Household Furniture, &c., the property of P. H. HOWLETT, Esq., (changing his residence), the same comprises Cut Glass, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, a Set of Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture, elegantly Carved Blackwood well selected, such as Circular, Pier, Sofa, and Writing Tables, Teapoys, Screens, Plated 2 and 4-light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamps and Drops, Conversation Couches, Drawing-room Chairs, Engravings in Frames, a large Musical Box playing 24 Airs with Drums, Bells, and Castinets (a very superior Instrument), Dumb Waiters, Concertina, a superior set of American Bedroom Furniture, English Carpets, Almira, Bookshelves, Dressing and Washstand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense and Copper Cooking Utensils.

AT 2 P. M.

An English-built light open Carriage, with a pair of fast trotting Black Horses, and a set of plated-mounted Double Harness complete.
A superior Lady's Side Saddle with Bridle, by "Peat" of London.
A Hansom (in excellent order) very light.
A set of Double Harness, &c. &c.
1 Hunting Saddle and Bridle.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 10th instant.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, Domestics, Scarfs, Dhotees, &c., also a case of new reading Books of Literature, Science Arts, History, &c. &c., and a variety of Sundry goods &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. (IN THE COMPOUND OF MARINE BATTALIAN'S MESS), MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the Valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, &c, (the property of an Officer leaving Bombay), the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Salvers, Bread Baskets, Plated Spoons and Forks, Knives, &c, and the Furniture, all Carved well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular, Dining, Pier and Sofa Tables, Conversation and half-backed Couches, Teapoys, Drawing-room, Easy, Predieu, Folding and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Plated Double-light and Bronzed Table Argand Lamps, Rich English Carpets, Screens, Writing Tables, Sideboard, Carved 4 posts Bedsteads, Camp and Child's Cots, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, and other Sundry Goods, &c,

AT 1 P. M.

One English built 4 seated Sociable, with a Bay Uniza Arab Horse, and a set of English plated mounted Harness complete.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome solid "Singapore" Wood Breakfast Table measuring 9 feet long by 6 feet 3 inches in breadth (in entirely one piece). This piece of Furniture is worth placing in the Exhibition.
To be seen at the "Holly Lodge," opposite the dipping well, Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two new Double-seated light Broughams, by "Holmes" of Derby, with lamps, pole and cushions.
One Do. Do. Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole, &c., by "Robert Ness" Senior Aberdeen.
One Do. Do. Do. by "Stapleton" (nearly new).
One Do. Do. Do. Shigram, with lamps, pole &c., by "Wilson" of Glasgow.
One Do. Do. Brougham by "Startin."
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th January 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, an assortment of Valuable Jewellery, consisting of Diamond and Pearl Necklaces, Earrings, Bangles, Diamond Rose Rings, Ruby and Emerald Rings, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

To be sold by Public Auction, (with the approval and consent of the Trustees of the Estate of Justin Jairaz), by by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

All that message, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, standing on Government ground, at new town near Tank Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1581 and 1582, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, containing one hundred and seventy-one and half square yards of ground, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Government vacant ground, on the west by Tank Street, on the north by the house of Marwady Jewa Khooshall, and on the south by a vacant piece of ground belonging to a charity.

For further particulars, application must be made to Messrs. CRAWFORD & HURRELL, Vendor's Solicitors, at their Office in Rampart Row, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms:—

18 Bales Grey Shirtings.
11 ,, ,, Jacconets.
12 ,, ,, T. Cloths.
20 ,, ,, Madapollams.
4 Cases T. Red Mull.
3 ,, ,, Sarries.
9 ,, Grey and White Dhotees.
5 ,, T. Red Hoodnies.
12 Tucker's plated and bronze wall Argand Lamps with and without drops.

AT 2 P. M.

A four-seated English built Phaeton adapted either for 1 or 2 Horses.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, the following:—
100 logs about 80 tons, 1st class squares.
On account of Guny Husson:—
2,415 Boards of sizes assorted, viz., 8 by 1, 8 by 2, 9 by 1½ 12 by 1, 18 by 1, &c., &c.
On account of Damodhur Manockjee:—
54 Teak Scantlings 6 by 3 and 6 by 4, about 2½ tons.

SALE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

On THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, about 40 very valuable Cashmere Shawls.

SALE OF SPIRITS AND WINES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., in Godown in Bell Lane, Fort, on account and at the risk of Dinshaw Ardaseer Daver, by order of the Mortgagee, Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, a large quantity of Brandy, Claret, Champaigne, and Curacoa.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY OIL WORKS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the liquidators to submit to Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th January 1867, the BOMBAY OIL WORKS, situate at Chinchpoogly, comprising a complete set of OIL PRESSING MACHINERY, by "Rose" of Hull, adapted for every description of OIL SEEDS. Out-turn of COCOANUT OIL per diem, 1½ Tons. A Pair of HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, together equal to 40 Horse Power, by the well known makers B. HICK & SON, BOLTON. Also the valuable FREEHOLD LAND on which the above is erected, with very large compound, altogether measuring 6161 square yards.

There is a large Tank and two wells in the compound; the water supply is therefore quite independent of the Vehar pipe, which is, however, laid on.

The above steam power is capable of working additional Presses (to turn out, say upwards of 5 tons per diem), and the Extra Machinery and Buildings could be erected at a comparatively small cost.

The Oil Mill may be seen at work on application at the works.

The following useful Saw Mill Machinery and other articles will be submitted for sale:—

A 36 inch vertical Saw, made extra strong to order by "Forest and Barr," with all the necessary Gearing, Shafting, Pullies and Prellet's Patent traps, &c. &c. &c.

Extensive Iron work for travelling Crane to lift 8 Tons by Hick Stave Jointing Machine, Hoop Iron bending Machine, Roots rasping Machine by Blyth.

Cast Iron Columns for building purposes, Screw Jacks, athLfor Making Cask heads by Brooks.

Cold Water Pump and Apparatus to work by power, and capable of throwing 6,000 Gallons per hour, with pipes, &c.; Treble purchase Crab to lift 80 Tons; Boiler Waggon, Cast Iron and other piping, Iron still and fittings, &c; Gas and other stocks, Pit Saws, Saw and other Files, Brass, Lift, Force and Contractors' Pumps; Coopers' Smiths' and other Tools, Anvils, Forge, and Grindstones; Sundry Casks, and a quantity of Shooks; one Double Barrel Fire Engine by "Clinton and Owens:" Iron Drills, Thief and fire Proof Safe by "Price;" Fire Bars, Bolts, Nuts, Teak Planking, 2 Oak Tubs, Guage 2,330 and 2,280 Gallons, Sundries, &c., &c., &c

Catalogues are published.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction in their Rooms, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 19th instant:—

All that plot or parcel of land situated at Kundalia aforesaid, and known by the name of "Fazara Chamaal," and numbered ninety four (94) upon the Government plan and in the Books of the Collector of Island Revenue, together with the substantial Dwelling-house thereon and an appertaining thereto.

Bombay, 10th January 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

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